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CLOUTURE URGED TO LIMIT SENATE TREATY DEBATE

Inreconcilables Charged With
Plan to Filibuster—Mr. Cummins Proposes to Set Action
Aside for Work on Railroads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Intimation that several of the "irreconcilables" opponents of the Treaty of Peace and the League of Nations Covenant were making plans to conduct a filibuster in order to postpone action by the United States Senate on the ratifying resolution caused a stir in Republican quarters yesterday and preparations were made to forestall such a move by invoking a cloture rule to limit debate.

This move to limit debate resulted from the delay in securing a vote on the third of the reservations prepared by the Foreign Relations Committee. A lengthy speech by James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, prevented a roll call yesterday and it was said that Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Joseph I. France (R.), Senator from Maryland, were prepared to consume time with long speeches.

Republican leaders, including Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, declared last night that they had no knowledge that a filibuster was contemplated, and others expressed the opinion that the movement to forestall it would prove to be unnecessary. Any attempt at a filibuster would weaken the Republican machine, make confusion worse confounded, and endanger the Lodge leadership and the committee's program of reservations.

Filibustering Plan Denied

The test of whether or not there is a deliberate attempt on foot to prevent a roll call on the pending reservations will come today, when the majority leader will endeavor to bring the pending reservation to a vote. Senator Lodge expressed confidence in his ability to smooth over the situation. While vigorously denying that a filibuster was contemplated, the "irreconcilables" declared that they would oppose a cloture in any shape or form. The other wing of the Lodge following, however, the so-called "mild reservationists," insisted that a filibuster is on foot, and have asked that a limit be put on debate under the threat that they will break away from the program of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Petitions to invoke the cloture rule were circulated on both sides of the Senate yesterday. On the Republican side the moderates took the lead in anticipating any plan that might put the Treaty over till the next session of Congress. Irvine L. Lenroot (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, is credited with framing the petition to limit debate, on behalf of the friends of the Treaty, on the opposition side. The petition secured more than 20 signatures. A similar petition circulated by Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, on the Democratic side secured 35 signatures in conformity with a resolution adopted in a caucus of Administration senators last week.

Petition for a Cloture

The petition for a cloture will undoubtedly be offered today if it is indicated that more time is to be consumed by those who are pledged to vote for rejection of the Treaty in any shape or form. Such a motion would require a two-thirds majority for adoption, and must lie over for two days before a vote on it can be taken. Any attempt to adopt a cloture rule would be vigorously opposed by senators like William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, who believes that "there should be no limit on debate in the Senate, which is the only free forum in America."

Under the cloture rule, which was adopted in March, 1917, but which was never invoked, each Senator would be limited to a total of one hour for debating every motion and amendment before the Senate. If carried, all debate on the reservations, including the resolution of ratification embodying them, would conclude within 96 hours after its adoption by the Senate.

The majority leader, Mr. Lodge, said yesterday that the amendment to the third of the committee's reservations, offered by Thomas Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, which would completely remove the United States from all obligations under the Treaty, would be defeated. The maneuver was recognized by the opposition as an attempt by the opponents of the committee's reservations to make it so drastic as to render the whole Lodge program top heavy. "It absolutely destroys Article X," Senator Lodge said.

Proposal to Put Treaty Aside

A. B. Cummins (R.), Senator from Iowa, chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, announced last night that he would move today to have the Peace Treaty laid aside while the Senate takes up railroad legislation.

"Railroad legislation is imperative," said Senator Cummins. "The Peace Treaty is not. We have peace now, and the ratification of the Treaty can be delayed a short time without any bad effects, while the Senate is enacting legislation to meet one of the most important and imperative problems confronting the country. The rail-

roads will be returned to private ownership on January 1, and unless there is legislation before then, chaos will result."

Senator Cummins added that he did not expect the Senate to lay the Treaty aside, but said that he would make the effort in order to call attention to the necessity for immediate action with regard to the railroads.

Other Republican leaders asserted that it would be out of the question to give any legislation, however important, the right of way in the Senate until the Treaty is disposed of one way or another.

It is probable that the mere threat to invoke the cloture rule will speed up the consideration of the Treaty in the Senate. Should it develop today that there is no definite purpose to delay the voting on reservations, the plan to limit debate will be dropped, and the Republican machine will get in motion again.

Vacancy Discussed

Change of Line-Up on Treaty Now
Thought Likely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The passing away yesterday of Thomas S. Martin (D.), Senator from Virginia, who was for several years Democratic leader in the United States Senate, is of more than ordinary significance from the political standpoint, because it raises the question of his successor in the Senate, and also a more acute question involving the minority leader.

According to reports in political circles, Senator Martin will be succeeded either by Westmoreland Davis, Governor of Virginia, or by Henry St. George Tucker. Both political parties in the Senate were eagerly scanning the possible candidates, the Republicans in the hope of securing an addition to the anti-League forces, and the Democrats anxious to keep Virginia solid within the ranks of Democracy.

Neither of the possibilities mentioned for the Senate is a strong advocate of the League of Nations. Carter Glass, Secretary of the Treasury, is being urged to race for the Senate. His attitude is not known, but it will undoubtedly be a factor to be reckoned with.

ANTI-VACCINATION MEASURE PLANNED

Proposed California Constitutional
Amendment Would
Prohibit Practice as Precedent
for Admission to the Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

LOS ANGELES, California—Plans are being made by the Public School Protective League of California to submit to the voters of the State in the November, 1920, election a constitutional amendment prohibiting vaccination as a condition precedent for the admission of any person to a public or private school, or for employment in any public or private business, according to an announcement by this organization following its annual meeting which was held recently in this city.

"The necessity for such a constitutional amendment," says Douglas L. Edmonds, counsel for the league, "is seen in the fact that the present law gives health officers the right to exclude unvaccinated children from the public schools under conditions which they themselves have the right to name."

According to Mr. Edmonds the state Board of Health is conducting an active campaign to "popularize" vaccination and is calling the attention of the physicians of the State to the fact, according to the figures of the state Board of Health, that 80 per cent of the children of the State are unvaccinated. "This being the case," says the attorney for the league, "it is not difficult to understand why small-pox is being advertised as 'widely prevalent.'

"The Public School Protective League," says Mr. Edmonds, "is not, as an organization, concerned with the merits or demerits of vaccination and the new law would not prohibit vaccination or any other form of medical treatment. It would, however, leave the question of vaccination and inoculation with the individual and prevent the raids on school children that are now being made."

SENDING OF LIQUOR TO THE ORIENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—That the American liquor interests are unloading their supplies on the Orient is affirmed by Dr. D. M. Gandler, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of California, who is now in the Orient investigating conditions relative to the liquor problem, in a communication to his organization. American liquor interests are studying the field in China preparatory to transferring at least a part of their business to that country, says Dr. Gandler, and, while it is not certain that they have found the prospects very encouraging, it is practically certain that both American and British capital is engaged in the construction of a distillery which is now being erected in Shanghai. On two occasions recently Dr. Gandler says that he has known of steamers discharging at Shanghai several hundreds of barrels of California wine.

ADMITTANCE TO LABOR CONFERENCE

Commission on Applications Is
Unable to Agree Unanimously
on Finland—Difference as to
the Procedure of Applying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The commission on applications for admittance to the International Labor Conference found itself unable to agree unanimously on the question of admittance of Finland, through a difference of opinion on the construction to be placed on the article of the Peace Treaty relating to membership in the international Labor organization.

The majority report was submitted yesterday by Gino Baldesi, of Italy, and the minority report by the Hon. Newton W. Rowell, of Canada. In reference to the admittance of Luxembourg, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, the commission reached unanimous decision that no recommendation would be competent. All agreed that the organization was composed of governments and that no nation could be admitted to participation unless it made application in proper form through its own government. The view of the minority was that such an application would have to be made to the League of Nations; the view of the majority was that it might be made directly to the conference.

Official Request Necessary

There was no official request from the governments of Luxembourg, the Dominican Republic, and Mexico, and the conference would therefore take no cognizance of an application through third parties.

Mr. Baldesi asked, if the conference had the right to admit Austria and Germany with only one opposing vote, how it was possible to refuse admittance to other countries which asked under the same conditions.

Mr. Rowell reminded the conference that the question they were called upon to decide was far-reaching in its effects on other questions. The international Labor organization, he said, was second in importance only to the League of Nations, with which it had a close relationship. It was essential to the success of both that there should be no ambiguity in their membership.

The speaker analyzed the way in which nations became eligible to membership in the League of Nations and said that admittance to the international Labor organization was through the League of Nations and in no other way.

Interpretation of Treaty

"I have great respect for the Supreme Council when dealing with political matters, when making treaties; but the Supreme Council has no more right or authority to interpret a treaty than have the members of this conference from Haiti or from Great Britain—either the smallest or the greatest power at the conference," said Mr. Rowell. "The Supreme Council has no more power to interpret this Treaty than has any other group of five people gathered together for any purpose. If it once went out to the country that the Supreme Council, composed of the five great powers, had the power of interpretation, if they can add to the obligations of the smaller powers, or if they can reduce the obligation of the smaller powers, if they can change this Treaty one iota, then confidence in the Treaty would be shaken by any such interpretation. The Supreme Council have no power of interpretation whatever."

Senator R. G. Halford von Koch, of Sweden, spoke in favor of Finland, saying that it had previously taken part in international conferences of this kind.

Appeal for Finland

"As a result of this the country has laws that cover a great deal of our work," he declared. "Finland is thus a country of very high standing as regards Labor questions. For us, the neighbors of Finland, it is very essential that Finland join this conference, thus enabling that country to have its laws and conditions brought into accord with the decisions of this conference. In fact, it is important not only for us, but also for many other countries. The more countries that adhere to the convention the better; this especially with regard to those countries that have considerable industries."

Sir Malcolm Delevingne, of Great Britain, on behalf of the government delegates of Great Britain, opposed the motion of Mr. Baldesi and supported the amendment of Mr. Rowell, with the support of the whole delegation from Great Britain.

"Whatever the legal interpretation of the Treaty of Peace may be, it is certain that the meaning of that Treaty was understood by Great Britain and by many other countries as being that expressed by Mr. Rowell," he said. "When this Labor convention was framed in Paris, the object and purpose of those who were concerned in framing it was to connect the Labor organization with the League of Nations and to make the Labor organization a part of the organization of the League. It was with that understanding that Great Britain, and I believe many other countries, too, accepted the Labor clauses of the Treaty of Peace."

JAPANESE ISSUE IN CALIFORNIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California—Should Gov. William D. Stephens fail to call a special session of the Legislature on or prior to January 5, 1920, with the Japanese question, the issue will be taken direct to the people of the State by means of the initiative, according to Senator J. M. Inman, whose concurrent resolution asking the Governor to call a special session November 8 was passed by both houses of the Legislature. This statement was made following that of the Governor, issued after both houses had adjourned sine die, that no extra session will be called at this time nor will action be taken until the present national emergency is passed and the specific information needed has been gathered by the State Board of Control.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—On the question of the responsibility of the Mexican Government for the safety of United States citizens in Mexico, Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States, yesterday issued the following statement:

"The newspapers, in connection with the Jenkins kidnaping case, made it appear that I had said that Americans in Mexico had no greater rights to protection than Mexicans. I regret that the context of my comments was not given in full, because it would have shown that I was referring to a condition in which the Mexican authorities had employed every means they possessed, or should have possessed, to protect the lives and property of aliens in a Mexican community. If the authorities failed to provide means of protection or use such means, the statement attributed to me would not apply."

To avoid being misunderstood as to this government's interpretation of the rule of international law on the subject of responsibility on the part of Mexico for the safety of Americans in Mexico I make this statement:

"While in general there is presumed to be no difference between the rights of aliens and the rights of natives to be treated fairly and justly under local laws and by local authorities, nevertheless, should the operation of the local laws or the acts of commission or omission by local authorities result in injustice to Americans or lack of adequate protection of their lives or property, it is the privilege as well as the right of the government under international law by diplomatic intervention to see that justice is accorded to its citizens and that they are given proper protection."

"The reason for this is that when a condition of political unrest and lawlessness exists such as obtains in certain parts of Mexico, aliens being denied proper protection by the authorities must rely on their government, operating through diplomatic channels, to obtain justice and security. This is a general statement and the basis of the policy followed by this government, though it is necessarily subject to modification in particular cases."

"The present system was defended," he said, "on the grounds of economy, but it was wasteful in the extreme, because we could not afford to maintain our world position, unless we made the best use of the science of the air."

Walter Hume Long, First Lord of the Admiralty, gave the British Baltic losses as one light cruiser, two destroyers, two mine sweepers, one submarine and three motor boats; in the Black Sea since the day on which the armistice was signed, nil; at Archangel and Murmansk, two mine sweepers and two monitors.

In the House of Lords Earl Haig, wearing khaki under his ceremonial robes, took his seat for the first time, the Lord Chancellor giving him an especially cordial welcome, which the Lords indorse by cheers.

Estimated Cost of Battleship Shown

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—Walter Bonar Law, the government leader, informed the House of Commons today that it had not been found possible to proceed with the conclusion of the Turkish treaty until the United States signified whether she would share the responsibility for protecting the inhabitants of the former Turkish Empire and assisting them until they could stand alone.

Gen. J. E. B. Seely, former Undersecretary of State for Air, explaining his resignation, confirmed the general belief that it was due to a question of the status of the air force. The Secretary of State for War is also the Secretary of State for Air, and General

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WESTMINSTER,

COUNCIL DISCUSSES RATIFICATION DELAY

Peace Conference Preparing for Eventuality of Having to Put Treaty Into Effect Without It Being Ratified by America

little generosity or kindness to expect from the outer world. Such institutions as the League of Nations and all political efforts made by their own government or those of the Allies to set Germany once again on a working basis move them to little but a tragic smile. They do not believe that laws will mend the troubles of the Germany of today. All their efforts rest on the conviction that the spirit of the Nation must be revived before political machinery can be of any avail. They believe in the individual and they believe in craft. Handwork organized in such a way that so far as possible every man shall be his own master is the ideal toward which they are striving. They see in the over-organized system of German industry one of its most fatal enemies, both to the happiness and the prosperity of their country.

This remnant of the Nation that is willing to work now in the face of all conditions and of all opposition is very small in number but mighty in purpose. Few are qualified to judge how far their energy will carry them, but most men agree that here Germany's hopes will either fall or conquer.

SUSPECTS TAKEN IN RAID ARRAIGNED

James Larkin and Benjamin Gitlow Face Court—Magistrate Refuses to Dismiss Cases or to Lower \$15,000 Bail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — James Larkin, Irish agitator, and Benjamin Gitlow, a former State Assemblyman, taken in the recent raids here and held in \$15,000 bail, were arraigned before Chief Magistrate William A. McAdoo yesterday, the State being represented by Samuel A. Berger, Deputy Attorney-General, and Archibald E. Stevenson, of counsel for the Lusk committee investigating radicalism.

Chief Magistrate McAdoo refused to lower the bail, which had been previously fixed at \$15,000 for each man, and also refused to dismiss the charge after attorneys had moved dismissal on the ground that there was no evidence to prove criminal anarchy. The hearing was then put over until today.

Any Member Declared to Be Liable

Chief Magistrate McAdoo holds that under the penal law even those who habitually associate with Communists and every member of the party are subject to prosecution.

The section in question, which has never been tested as to its application or constitutionality, reads:

"Any person who organizes, helps to organize, or becomes a member or voluntarily associates with any society, group or assembly of persons formed to teach or advocate such doctrine (the overthrow of organized government by force) is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 10 years."

The magistrate says if the Communist Party is an organization intended to destroy the government, and preparing the way by appeals to class hatred, and preventing members from taking part in government and implying preventing them from using constitutional methods to bring about a change, then every member is responsible for the acts and sayings of every other member and the newest member is concerned in an organized conspiracy against the government.

Declaration of War Seen

Refusing to reduce bail, the magistrate said the Communist Party had declared a state of war against the United States and the government of this State, and the establishment of such a party in this State was the highest crime known to our law. The magistrate expressed these opinions after reading the manifesto of the International Communist Party. What he said was followed by a colloquy with Charles Recht, attorney for some of the prisoners, as to whether the United States was at war with Russia. Mr. Recht insisted that the United States was not at war with Russia, that United States soldiers had been recalled from Russia; and the magistrate said it was the Soviet guards who had killed more than 100 of those soldiers.

Of the 37 men held out of the 1000 taken in the raids conducted under the direction of the Lusk investigating committee, 22 were arraigned yesterday, most of them being held in \$5000 on a charge of criminal anarchy.

Evidence Against Raided Reds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey — The 32 Reds taken by the Department of Justice agents in last Friday's raid in Newark and vicinity will have little chance of escaping deportation, according to Frank R. Stone, representative of the Department of Justice in this district. Mr. Stone has been engaged in immigration work for several years, and says he is practically certain that all the evidence necessary to send the alleged anarchists out of the country was obtained by his men. About a truckload of anarchist literature was confiscated. The radicals captured here are at Ellis Island awaiting a hearing.

RUMANIA IN MIDST OF GENERAL ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — Sir Reginald Tower, former Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Argentine Republic, it is stated, has been appointed administrator of the free city of Danzig pending the appointment of a High Commissioner by the League of Nations.

There are 240 seats in the Chamber of Deputies, and for these there are

over a thousand candidates, including 240 Liberals under the leadership of the former Premier, Mr. J. J. C. Bratianu. Among the candidates are a large number of followers of Mr. Take Jonescu, Minister without portfolio, and General F. Averescu, who succeeded Mr. Bratianu in 1918.

HUNT FOR RADICALS FOLLOWS SHOOTING

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — The Supreme Council yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Clemenceau, discussed the situation which will result from the debate on ratification of the Versailles Treaty by the United States Senate. The Peace Conference is apprehensive that either the United States will ratify the Treaty on condition that there be incorporated into the text of the Treaty several amendments, which to be effective must be approved by three others of the great powers, or that ratification will be definitely defeated by a coalition of adversaries of the Treaty.

The Supreme Council is preparing for the eventuality of having to put the Treaty into effect without it being ratified by the United States, as under the provision in Article 440 of the Treaty, the conditions for the Treaty to be effective must be fulfilled, seeing that Great Britain, France, Italy, and Germany have ratified the Treaty and the ratification of the United States is not, therefore, indispensable.

It is, however, impossible to put the Treaty into execution without the participation of the United States, as numerous commissions of reparation control and so forth need combined military occupation. The same difficulties arise in the formation of the League of Nations, as, under the terms of the League, President Wilson must convolve the first meeting of the League of Nations.

The Supreme Council has declared that the municipal elections which took place under the control of the Germans in Upper Silesia in order to influence the plebiscite would be null. The council has also examined the report of the conclusion of the allied commission on the Smyrna incidents and measures will be taken to prevent the renewal of the incidents.

The Supreme Council has further approved the terms of the note to be addressed to Germany rejecting the protestations against the organization by the Belgians of popular consultation in the districts of Eupen and Malmedy. Finally the council has authorized the return of Field Marshal Mackensen, who is interned in Salo-nika, to Germany.

The prosecuting attorney says he will send every man in the I. W. W. hall on Tuesday to the gallows. The Lamb boy says he attended the I. W. W. meeting on Saturday evening and heard the members say certain service men were marked for destruction and tell how the arms were to be smuggled in. The proprietor of the hotel in which the hall is located has made important statements.

Armed men are in pursuit of fugitives who have taken to the forests.

Federal Investigation

Attorney-General Will Seek Espionage Act Amendment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — No reports had been received by the Department of Justice that foreshadowed the shooting of former soldiers in an Armistice Day parade in Centralia, Washington, by alleged members of the I. W. W. and the connection the incident may have with the general radical propaganda in the country has not been established. Agents of the department are now making an investigation.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, said yesterday that he would urge Congress to amend the Espionage Act so as to make unlawful the advocacy of sedition by individuals, to reach the philosophical type of anarchist. He pointed to the arrest on deportation warrants of about 400 alleged radicals last week as evidence that the Department of Justice was alert in pursuing agitators who sought the overthrow of the government.

Georges Boucheron: "In the trenches I learned the beauty of union, which must be as efficacious in the time of peace as in the time of war."

Emmanuel Evain, who said that all his program was included in Mr. Clemenceau's speech at Strasbourg, and added that the people of Paris would answer the enemy in their midst as the pollu answered the Germans at Verdun: "Halte! On ne passe pas!"

Douaune Belleville, prominent manufacturer, who gave a practical program for economic reorganization and national reconstruction, in which his audience was much interested;

Fernand Laudet: "Let us remain French and even more French than ever before, under the shield of the Republic. Let us continue the glorious and marvelous work of our soldiers by becoming all of us diligent workers."

Louis Rollin, who spoke against those responsible for the high cost of living. All the other speakers pro-claimed the necessity of union to fight Bolshevism. The 5000 men assembled adopted an order of the day protesting against Bolshevism and acclaiming the program of the 14 candidates.

Communist Labor Party Raided

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California — The office of the Communist Labor Party and also of The World, the organ of that party, were wrecked on Tuesday night by a crowd said to have been made up of former service men. Furniture, typewriters, and radical literature were thrown out into the street and burned and the office records removed.

The American Legion had been given a dance earlier in the evening of Armistice Day and the news of the killing of members of the American Legion in Centralia, Washington, had been received. At a meeting of the Communist Labor Party last Tuesday night, it is said that the American flag was shrouded by the red flag and that the formation of a soviet in place of the American Government was urged. It is said that this alleged action was one of the causes for the

COMMISSIONER OF PROHIBITION

John F. Kramer of Ohio Is Choice and He Will Be Assisted by Nine Federal Agents and a Federal Director in Each State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — John F. Kramer, of Mansfield, Ohio, former member of the Ohio Legislature, has been appointed prohibition commissioner by Daniel C. Roper, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and will enter upon his duties on November 15.

This marks the beginning of the effective enforcement of prohibition in the United States. A thorough study has been made of the law and of local conditions throughout the country which will serve as the basis for a constructive program of work.

Mr. Kramer will have as aids in enforcing obedience to the prohibition laws a force of nine supervising federal prohibition agents and a federal prohibition director in each state. The agents will have supervision of the nine territorial units, each to be known as a department, into which the United States will be divided for this purpose. Federal agents will be sent wherever they are needed.

Agent's Headquarters

The headquarters of the supervising federal agents will probably be located as follows: Albany, New York; New York City; Richmond, Virginia; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Atlanta, Georgia; Chicago, Illinois; Omaha, Nebraska; San Francisco, California, and Little Rock, Arkansas. The departments over which their supervision will extend are to be known as the southeastern, New York, eastern, southern, gulf, central, northwestern, southwestern and Pacific.

While the duty of ascertaining conditions in the several states will rest primarily on the shoulders of the federal prohibition directors, the supervising agents on their own initiative will make independent investigations in locating violations of the prohibition laws, cooperating with the directors and local authorities. The directors will give particular attention to the manufacture and sale of denatured alcohol; to the business of physicians who prescribe and druggists who sell liquor; and of sanatoriums for the treatment of persons suffering from alcoholism; to the business of persons who manufacture, import or sell wine for sacramental purposes, and to all places where liquor of any kind is possessed or stored.

Local Cooperation Sought

They will keep in touch with governors and attorneys-general of states to which they are assigned and will enlist the cooperation of state and local authorities. Frequent conferences will be held between directors, sheriffs, and prosecuting officers, and with mayors, chiefs of police, and other municipal officers.

The policy of the Bureau of Internal Revenue will be to reinforce local efforts to the extent necessary to secure enforcement of the law, but no state, county, or municipal officer will be relieved of responsibility, and every officer of the federal government in every state, county and city will have the responsibilities of a prohibition officer. The directors and other officers will appeal also to religious, social, fraternal, Labor and civic organizations for cooperation.

Selection of supervising prohibition agents will be confined to men not over 50 years of age who have had at least five years' experience in directing investigation work similar to that to be undertaken in the enforcement of the prohibition laws; and the qualifications of state directors, the bureau states, should include legal training, or at least a familiarity with legal procedure.

PLANS FAVORED TO FORCE DOWN PRICES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — A joint conference between the parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress and the executive of the Miners Federation was held yesterday to discuss a number of urgent questions, including the calling of a special congress to be held before the end of the year to consider action to compel the government to carry out nationalization of the mines according to the Justice Sankey recommendations.

The demand for coordination of war wages and bonuses and the question of the cost of living were also discussed. The miners favor a campaign to force down prices rather than further efforts to secure a general rise in wages to meet the cost of living.

It is understood that the parliamentary committee also discussed a continuance of the unemployment do-nation and of the dockyard discharges, and had under review the Industrial Courts Bill.

Protest by Parliamentary Committee Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday) — The parliamentary committee of the Trades Union Congress today passed a resolution which was forwarded by special messenger to Sir Robert Horne, the Labor Minister, strongly protesting against the premature introduction of the Industrial Courts Bill without consultation with representative Labor leaders.

The resolution further strongly criticized the introduction of the contentious clauses dealing with arbitration and the setting up of an industrial

court and courts of inquiry as well as the summary way they were taken on to a measure designed as a temporary measure to extend the War Wages Temporary Regulation Act. The bill comes on for further discussion in the House of Commons this afternoon.

AMERICAN LEGION SESSION CLOSES

Franklin D'Olier, of Philadelphia, Elected Commander—Resolutions Against Radicals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota — After adopting a program calling for an effective campaign against Bolshevism and I. W. W.'s, and electing officers, the American Legion ended its first annual convention here yesterday. Franklin D'Olier of Philadelphia was elected national commander.

Americanism was the keynote of the convention. The attack on a legion parade in Centralia, Washington, stirred the delegates to the passage of resolutions against extreme radicalism.

The admiral replied succinctly, in an endeavor to prove why submarine construction was retarded in 1918 and why it jumped enormously in 1917 and 1918.

A summary of his contribution to U-boat construction was read by Admiral von Capelle at the start of the session.

"Eight hundred and ten submarines were built before and during the war," said the former Minister of the Navy. "Of these, 45 were constructed before the war, 186 were built during the administration of Admiral von Tirpitz, and 579 were built by me in the two and a half years I was in office.

Number of U-Boats Built

"I took office in April, 1916, and in the nine months remaining in that year I ordered built 90 U-boats, in 1917 I ordered 269 and in the nine months I was in office in 1918 I ordered 220."

It was here his questioning began. "Why was there such a discrepancy between 1916 and the two following years?" demanded George Goethen. Admiral von Capelle replied sharply:

"There are a number of reasons why so small a number was ordered in 1916 — first, the Reichstag took an overwhelming stand against the submarine, and I could not start to build, because I saw myself in opposition to the government; secondly, I had been out of the naval service and was unaware of the technical improvements in U-boat building and had to give intensive study to the subject; and thirdly, the Skagerrak battle caused serious damage to our boats. Their repair held up the construction of other boats."

Second Order Issued

Germany had decided to live up to international law and not sink merchantmen without warning, continued Admiral von Capelle, but he said he thought that in the fall of 1915 the Admiralty had issued a second order to attack British ships because England, "poisoned against us," had made the work of the U-boats very difficult by mines which covered the entire North Sea. There was a demand for mine sweepers, torpedo boats, and motor boats, which further reduced U-boat construction, he added.

Admiral von Capelle asserted he had been consulted three times with regard to submarine construction by Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the first time, when Mr. Struve (a member of the Reichstag) had presented to the Chancellor a memorandum urging increased U-boat construction, which had been signed by Mr. Goethen (another Reichstag member); the second time, when in 1917, the Chancellor wrote, saying U-boat construction must not be left out of consideration, showing, Admiral von Capelle said, that the Chancellor counted on a long war; and the third time was when Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg telegraphed to Admiral von Capelle that he visited the Chancellor and assured him that everything was going well.

More Submarines Urged

Mr. Struve wrote to General von Ludendorff urging more U-boats, Admiral von Capelle added. General von Ludendorff replied in this matter that there was unanimity on this opinion in upper army circles, in the Admiralty, and among the General Staff.

Mr. Goethen again interrupted, asking why U-boats could not have been

GERMAN EFFORTS TO BUILD U-BOATS

Vice-Admiral von Capelle, Before War Responsibility Committee, Tells of His Contribution to Submarine Construction

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday) — (By The Associated Press) — Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle, former Minister of the Navy, was questioned today as to why more submarines were not built so that the submarine campaign could have been successful.

Hecklers at the National Assembly sub-committee's investigation into responsibility for the war, having failed to get much information as to why the submarine campaign was not avoided, changed their tactics to questioning the former Minister of the Navy on submarine construction.

Americanism was the keynote of the closing sessions of the convention. The attack on a legion parade in Centralia, Washington, stirred the delegates to the passage of resolutions against extreme radicalism.

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Number of U-Boats Built



Encroaching Waters

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

Jim Saunders told this tale himself, his wife listening the while, and adding a word now and then when he harped too strongly upon certain episodes which directly concerned her introduction into the story. Herewith is the tale, in Saunders' vernacular, as near as it can be set down:

Nigh on to 40 years ago, w'nt it. Sary, when I took up this here strip o' land on Eagle Lake. A mighty likely piece o' ground it was in them days, I'm tellin' you. That old mountain to the back o' us shut off the north wind and the lake waters a-sappin' and a-singin' akein the shore peaceful-like most always, and again a-whackin' up a right smart fuss when the wind blew out o' the west. We admittit it, me and the wife. In them good old days we was both chock plum full o' ginger and we wasn't hankerin' for too much calm—neither the lake or ourselves, was we, Sary? 'Course they was heaps o' things we lived better b'en showed in for three months every winter, but that was all in the game o' ranchin' up here in these mountains.

But I'm gettin' off'n what I aimed to tell you folks—which is why our ranch ain't over 50 feet wide and more'n a mile long. No, it w'nt that way when we homesteaded her 40 years ago. They was a purty stretch of ground a-sayin' betwixt the foot of that mountain and the edge of the water—half a mile wide at the shortest guess.

No Outlet to the Lake

If you be strangers in these parts you're not knowin' that Eagle Lake's shy on an outlet—plenty o' streams empty into her, but they's nary a stream a-drainin' off the water. Some folks allow that up to 15 years back they was a big underground leak which sluiced the water off and kept the lake down 'bout as fast as the other streams raised her. Whatever it was, they was a stop to drainin' Eagle Lake; that there unseen outlet got plugged up, and the waters have been backin' up ever since.

Now, I ain't amin' to say I was purty much pleased at seein' my good land b'en swallowed up, much as the wife admired Eagle Lake. I can't see how it's doin' the lake much good a-screepin' and a-screepin' up the way she's been doin' these 15 years and a-crowdin' and a-crowdin' us back again the mountain. But Sary allows jest so long as the old mountain don't slide down on us from behind we're not so bad off as we might be. Sary's got some great ideas—she has.

First year the water raised it sliced off 12 feet o' land I'd sowed to clover. I says to Sary, "That's tough luck" and Sary says to me, "Preps next year it'll fall back 20 feet." But it didn't, not much it didn't—covered up 10 more feet instead. So I says to Sary, "I'm goin' to take the old armchair down on the shore and give old King Canute's plan a tryout—orderin' the water to back up." Sary laughed at me and said, "Why, Jim, see what a dear little pond it's made for my ducks to swim in." Ain't that like a woman?

More Land Goes

Well, by the time the third year comes along and the old lake snups up and gobbled another 10 feet o' hay land, I got sorta used to it. Moved that there barn six different times already, and now my land's so plagued narrow there ain't much more'n room for a cow to turn round less'n she wets her tail or her nose, if she ain't careful—or both. Sary claims that's jest one o' my jokes. But it ain't much of a joke to set back and watch a good ranch b'en fed to the fish, slow-like but sure. Makes me feel like a poor fish, which is what that young college feller would say—that one, Sary, what was up here surveying year ago come this July.

He was surveyin' for a ditch which is to tap Eagle Lake—them farmers down the valley are wantin' more water every year. So Sary tells me she's bankin' on this survey amountin' to something, then we'll git our land drained off, and it'll be finer'n them ranches 'longside that River Nile which she read about in a history when she was a kid at school.

'Course he's a mile long and 50 feet wide's some better'n no farm a-tall, but at the rate the lake's been raisin' we've got only about five more years of what you might call dry farmin'. Sary says we can raise the house on piles, same as Venice was built, and wait for that surveyor's ditch to drain off the water; but I'm thinkin' we'd have to grow web feet and start a fish farm—the lake's own' us a good livin', and that's a fact.

Five Years Ahead

What'll we do when the lake comes slap bang agin' the mountain? Why, that's five years ahead and Sary's that hopeful I'm ketchin' it and ain't worryin' a powerful lot. Besides, worryin' ain't goin' to stop the water, no quicker'n old King Canute's commands did and five years from now Sary thinks I'll be willin' to quit ranchin' and move down the valley. Yes, we've bought a little house down in the village, but they's somethin' way up here in the mountains they can't git down there.

You see this has been home for me and Sary for 40 years—here's where we've gone through all them things



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
"But it ain't much of a joke to set back and watch a good ranch b'en fed to the fish"

splash a-doin' it—what, Sary? You don't think that's funny? Well, so long, folks—the wife thinks I'm talkin' too much, and I guess I be.

THE FALL

Special for The Christian Science Monitor

October winds have come and any day your beloved leaves may have to go. Every day the carpet beneath the trees is a little richer, every day another branch is bare. Fiercely we determine to make the most of them while they are here, as you prance defiantly through the maple grove with its glories of red and gold and charge up the hill to the beech woods, all bronze in the sunlight. It's bewilderingly glorious, and you cudgel your imagination for words to describe it—uneasily you think of a sonnet, or doesn't such splendor demand an epic?

Then comes a gale and blows all night long. You hear it and think of your leaves. Very early in the morning you hurry off to the beech wood on the hill, determined to know the worst. It has happened. The cloak of gold and bronze lies on the ground, and all the trees are bare. Their silvery gray trunks and smooth branches stand white against a leaden sky, with their myriad straight twigs as delicate as any Holbein drawing.

The chestnuts have come to grief, too. There stand three of them in a row, and, like the Graze sisters with their single eye, they've just one leaf between them—but what a lovely pattern they make with their heavy black branches and heavy hooked boughs!

In the Dining Hall

Very slowly you looked all round the big hall. Three hundred students could dine there together. There were the oak panelled walls and the oak ceiling with its carved supports.

Plenty of light—perhaps almost a shade too much—came in through the Gothic windows with their leaded panes of greenish glass, and you liked those solid tables and benches. You knew all about the fine splash of color at each end of the hall. Those were the coats of arms of all the principal universities of the Allies, painted on the panels. The idea of putting them there came when so many of Toronto's students were over in France, side by side with men from these other universities. Small wonder their arms make such a blaze of glory!

At one end of the hall was the dais with its head table and massive chairs, and above were stained glass windows; at the other was a great open fireplace. You would like to have stayed longer and admired the beautiful hanging lamps and read the quotation from Milton, which runs around the hall, in a setting of royal blue; but there was just as much to be seen on the other side of the dining hall doors. You found yourself in a wide corridor and looked out through mulioned windows at the central grass court round which Hart House is built.

You wished you weren't a lady. You almost decided to forget it and to roam about until you were ignominiously ejected, but you remembered Saturday was only three days off, so you found the hall porter—an other returned soldier—and delivered your note and departed. You were glad you had seen the hall. It was like many a hall in Oxford and Cambridge without being in the least an imitation of them, or making pretense to be anything but frankly new.

On Saturday afternoon came the official visit. Then you saw the professors' dining hall and their common room, the library, the music room, and the Y. M. C. A. reading rooms. There were other large rooms besides with rough plastered walls and comfortable chairs, as well as rooms small and intimate and these are to be allotted to the societies which can best lay claim to them. Everywhere light, air, spaciousness, all that is demanded of a modern building, are given, without in the least sacrificing the Gothic character of the place.

There was an immense white swim-

HARTHOUSE—A GIFT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Toronto's a curious place. The other day you thought about the matter quite seriously, as you crossed Queen's Park in search of Hart House. At one period of its career it must have grown so quickly that town planners—even if they had been any—could not have made themselves heard for the rattling of the cranes and the hammering of steel bolts. And that must be why railway lines, warehouses, and all their undesirable satellites monopolize the lake front. Queen's Park itself is a good example of this quick growth. The site was chosen for the university so that here students might work in quiet seclusion at a safe distance from the distractions of York—York was Toronto's early name—and now, here is the same park phalanxed by a solid mile of city on every side.

These profound meditations ended abruptly. That must be Hart House. Yes, gray stone; Tudor gothic architecture, very simple—very beautiful. That must be it. You walked more slowly, partly to enjoy it, partly to think out a plan of campaign. A Gift to the University

To begin at the beginning of the tale, Hart House is a gift to the University of Toronto. Hart Massey, part originator of the Massey-Harris iron foundry, established a fund to be used for purposes of religion, education, and charity. Now the trustees of this fund, three members of the Massey family, all familiar with the university's ways and aims, saw that a students' club or union which would bring together the men from every college would meet a real need in the university's life. It must be a kind of center or rallying ground for all activities except the purely academic ones. There must be room for men to dine together, to debate together, to play together; and just such a hall as this the trustees of the Massey fund offered to build. The council of the university accepted the offer gratefully, we would like to think gleefully, too, and hastened to make ready the best site which Queen's Park had to offer.

The trustees and their architect must have spent many delightful hours, scheming, arranging, rearranging, and building their house, first in blue prints, and then in stone. One new idea was added to another, till the plans grew as fast as Jack's famous bean stalk; and the enthusiasts first doubled, then trebled, the amount they had originally meant to spend. Now that Hart House is finished, it must have cost about \$2,000,000 and covers two acres of ground. That is the bald and unvarnished history of Hart House. Your own problem was quite different. The secretary had told you very politely that ladies could only be shown Hart House on Saturday afternoon, and here you were bearing down on the place on a sunny Wednesday morning, to deliver a note to the hall porter, and intent on seeing as much as you could in the process of doing it. You had skirted the front of Hart House and just then found yourself at a side entrance, separated from the park by a little raised lawn; and there in the doorway stood a white-coated cook. He was a genial looking cook, wearing a returned soldier's badge; so before he could disappear into his fastness, you hastened up and asked in all innocence for the hall porter. "Yes, miss, come this way through the dining hall, and along that corridor there." The very way you wanted to go! One minute more and you were in the great dining hall itself, and the obliging cook suggested that you could find the rest of the way unaided, and retreated to his pantries, leaving you alone.

In the Dining Hall

The maples are shorn of their glory, and the poplars, too. The worst has fallen, and you feel unaccountably cheerful. It needs the big elm, which stands alone in the home field, to tell you why. If trees suggested the pillars and tracery of Gothic architecture it was the elms who did it. You wander slowly around to admire; and follow the great massive branches up and up, and out in such graceful curves; and you welcome back all the slender little branches—why, you haven't seen them for six months or more. Then quite suddenly you laugh out loud. You laugh because you know. The leaves have gone and your trees have come back to you.

In the wild splendor of autumn you could only worship from afar. Who can be familiar with the maple, a gorgeous beauty in pink and amber? And the oak, when he flaunts his crimson robes, is a king indeed; even the poplar's a far-away aesthetic figure in pale primrose, yellow—and confess, wasn't it rather disconcerting, that hopeless search for suitable similes and the sonnet you failed to write?

After all, leaves are a trifl superfluous, like the brown holland covers that hide the furniture in the summer. They make a very nice home for the birds and a very nice shade from the sun, but they can't compare with the trees themselves for beauty!

LAND VALUES IN JAPAN

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Land values in cities of Japan have been steadily rising. There was a recent deal in Osaka which attracted considerable public attention. A small lot of a little less than 12 tubo (1 tubo is 6 feet square), belonging to a sugar merchant, was bought by stock broker living next door for 90,000 yen, about 210 yen per square foot. The transaction broke the highest record of Osaka, which hitherto has been about 150 yen per square foot. The Tokyo record is naturally very much higher. A jeweler at Nihon-Bashi bought a lot of about 30 tubo not long ago, paying 14,000 yen per tubo, or 389 yen per square foot. In the residential quarters of Tokyo, one tubo (36 square feet) costs from 100 to 500 yen. Likewise, everything is rising in price in Nihon—provisions, daily commodities, house rent, etc.

ming pool, and in the basement two mammoth gymnasiums. Indeed nothing seems to have been overlooked, not even the visiting teams, for quarters are provided for their especial use.

When you thought you had seen everything and had exclaimed a hundred times because it is all so exact, the theater was sprung upon you. The theater is built under the central court and the result is excellent. It seats 500 and has a stage large enough, and an electrical equipment complete enough, to produce any play ever written. But the theater deserves a story of its own.

On November 11 the Governor-General of Canada formally opened Hart House, and it bids fair to be a huge success; all that is progressive, vigorous, and worth while will find a welcome within its walls.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 980)

The Impulse of the Teacher

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

There are appearing in your paper late, and also in many other papers throughout the country, many articles relative to the underpaying of school teachers, and there are many movements on foot to secure additional endowments for the teaching forces of schools and colleges. The sub-heading of your article in today's Christian Science Monitor "President Hibben of Princeton says that the profession must be one to which men of ambition may aspire" holds to me a suggestion of the crux of the whole matter.

Any man, whether teacher or not, who has his whole heart in any subject of human interest, is willing and glad to impart his knowledge to any appreciative listener for whatever recompense the student is willing and able to make. If he is obliged, for mercenary purposes, to teach subjects that some one else wants him to, and about which he is, to say the least, bit indifferent, he is nothing less than a hireling, and how any student can possibly learn anything from him is beyond human comprehension. All that is necessary for any student of any subject is to have sufficient enthusiasm and present his case to some one who has the knowledge which he desires, and who believes that it has some interest vital to humanity, and the necessary link is formed for that student to acquire all the knowledge that the teacher has, and to be led into the avenues which will take him to greater heights.

At one time I held a license to teach biology in the high schools of New York City and had several appointments to specific positions there, and always declined. The reason for this action on my part was not apparent at the time and could be defined merely as a feeling, but from the present perspective I seem to have a reason for the faith that was in me. At the time of appointment I always held a more lucrative commercial position which would seem to be the deciding factor, but from the present perspective was not. The apparent true reason was that the subjects which constituted my repertory (so to speak) had not sufficient basis in truth to impel me to attempt to impart my knowledge of them to others. In other words, these subjects were not living things to me. I would have been required to teach not only a subject without vital interest to me, but I would have been compelled to teach it in the way some one else wanted it to be taught and according to a prescribed schedule by day and by the year. According to my feeling the reason that "men of ambition" are not attracted to the teaching profession (not that there are not some in it now) is not that the positions do not carry a higher salary, but that the subjects are not vital and that they are hedged about with too many prescriptions and too much red tape. Men whose interests are vital to them are always ready to teach and impart their knowledge, but they must have evidence that the subject has promise of meaning something to the one who is seeking instruction and that he is willing to pay the price, not in money but in real living interest.

The greatest teacher in the world said: "And I, if I be lifted up, will draw all men unto me." His subject was vital to him and he taught for the love of it "without money and without price," and anyone who has a vital interest in any subject will do the same thing. In order for students to seek instruction, they must first see that we have something which is attractive to them. Many subjects included in the curricula of the schools and colleges today are nothing but words, words, words, and dry-as-dust subjects. Humanity is longing for the knowledge which will give them the water of life.

(Signed) FREELAND HOWE
Norway, Maine, October 22, 1919.

GLOVES FOR ALL OCCASIONS

ELITE

PRINCE OF WALES
IS HONOR GUEST

Royal Visitor Meets Public at Washington Reception—Dines With Mr. Lansing—Will Be Entertained by the President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, their wives, and a limited number of friends, met the Prince of Wales last night at a reception given in his honor by Thomas R. Marshall, Vice-President of the United States, in the rotunda of the Library of Congress. Nearly a thousand persons were introduced, the reception being the only large function planned for the Prince's visit in Washington.

The Prince was much interested in meeting the senators and representatives, and in viewing the interior of the magnificent building. As on every other occasion when he has appeared here, he made a good impression. The open sincerity and friendliness of his face and manner have won their way into the hearts of officials and private citizens alike. Another rainy day cut down the number of those who gathered for a sight of him wherever he went, but the crowds were enthusiastic, nevertheless.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, entertained at dinner for the Prince preceding the reception. It was the second formal dinner of his visit, and followed a day of sightseeing. In the morning, His Royal Highness visited the national headquarters of the American Red Cross, where he paid \$1 for an annual membership and met directors of the various departments. He signed the register under the names of the King and Queen of the Belgians, who recently visited there.

Perhaps the most interesting event of the day for the Prince was a visit to United States soldiers who were wounded in the fighting in France. He was warmly greeted by the soldiers, and chatted with many of them, including veterans of Chateau Thierry. Upon leaving, he was cheered heartily by soldiers and nurses.

Among the public buildings seen by the Prince, the new Lincoln Memorial engrossed his keen interest. The architecture and interior decorations evoked much comment by him, and his remarks about Lincoln displayed accurate knowledge of the man and his place in history.

This afternoon the Prince will go with Vice-President Marshall and Secretary Lansing to visit Mt. Vernon. Upon his return he will have tea at the White House with President and Mrs. Wilson.

Eighty-seven officers, enlisted men and nurses will be decorated by the Prince this morning for bravery or conspicuous services in the war with Germany. The ceremony will take place at his residence.

Prince's Ship Arrives
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—In preparation to receive the Prince of Wales when he arrives here next Tuesday, H.M.S. Renown arrived at this port yesterday from Rio De Janeiro and Trinidad. She is moored in the Hudson off Eighty-Sixth Street. She flies the flag of Rear Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, K. C. M. G., who is with the Prince's party in Washington. The Prince will live aboard the Renown, during his stay here, and will sail back to England on her. Her commander is Capt. Ernest A. Taylor, R. N.

LONG TIE-UP IN
TOLEDO THREATENED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOLEDO, Ohio—Henry L. Doherty, controlling owner of the railways and light company, announced here yesterday that Toledo will be without street cars for at least 30 days. He said his company would not bring the cars back from Michigan and restore them to the city's routes until a permanent and satisfactory agreement was made with the city. Mr. Doherty added that he does not see how such a settlement can be made until the people have voted upon a franchise proposal, and he emphasized a statement that return to 5-cent fares under present conditions is impossible.

Big motor busses have been brought to Toledo, and 15 down-town bus stations have been established. Six hundred licenses were issued to operators. An express bus service also is planned.

STEEL PLANTS SAID
TO HAVE FULL CREWS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Important changes in the steel strike situation developed yesterday with the announcement that the Sharon (Pennsylvania) and Farrell (Pennsylvania), plants of the Carnegie Steel Company were operating full time with a full force, and that the Cambria Steel Company at Johnstown, Pennsylvania, would reopen its plants next Monday.

JAPANESE TAKE
STEP FOR REFORM
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—The complete abolition of the "picture bride" method of contracting marriages between Japanese women in Japan and Japanese men in the United States, which custom has recently been the occasion for much anti-Japanese agitation in California, is promised in a statement just given out by the Japanese Association of America,

the chief Japanese organization in the United States.

"We understand that the Government of Japan has also been considering the advisability of prohibiting this practice," says the statement, and without awaiting formal announcement to that effect, the Japanese Association of America states that it has decided to request the Japanese Government to adopt adequate measures to stop the practice.

"There may be a small number of women who have recently been married through exchange of photographs, and who are now expecting to sail for America," says the association. "It would be unjust to deprive these women of the privilege of joining their husbands here, but when this decision goes into effect no more marriages of this sort will be permitted. We shall take immediate steps to carry out this

STRIKING MINERS
ARE RETURNING

Normal Conditions Expected to Prevail Soon—Delay in Some Districts Due to Awaiting Official Cancellation Notice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—A general return of bituminous miners to work is on throughout western and central Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland. Beginning yesterday morning, when the mine whistles blew for the first time in 10 days,

or more miners, who may be acting in concert to limit production.

William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, favors an open conference between representatives of the miners and the operators. If he can induce them to admit the public to the conference, it is believed the pressure of public opinion will operate to assure a settlement and one in which the public interest will be safeguarded. The conferences in September and October, which failed, were secret. The officials who directed the government's policy in the strike are determined that the conference beginning tomorrow shall not fail.

The Department of Justice will be represented at the conference for the purpose of protecting the public interest by scrutinizing any agreements involving increased wages with subsequent increases in the price of coal indicating that the union miners have made no move to return to work, speculation arose as to whether the miners were waiting to learn what could be expected from the conference in Washington tomorrow. As the order calling off the strike was placed in the mails late on Tuesday, practically none of the local unions had received their official notice yesterday.

The leaders of the union who attended the conference which decided to obey the court order to rescind the strike were leaving for Washington yesterday. John L. Lewis, acting president of the union, was to leave today.

The interest of the officials centered in the question of whether the operators are going to insist that no wage agreement shall be effective until April 1, or until the war is officially ended. The telegram from Thomas T.

is receiving any reports from the locals, such information is not being made public. The officials are still subject to the temporary injunction, and they are continuing their policy of keeping away from an infringement of the court's order.

Coal Survey

Regional Committee Finds the East Fairly Well Supplied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—An informal survey by the regional coal committee, based largely on the number of applications of manufacturing concerns for fuel, indicates that industries in the eastern part of the country are well prepared against the coal strike for some weeks to come. The section explored, which is within the jurisdiction of the coal committee of the Allegheny region, extends from New York City to St. Louis and from New York State to the Potomac River.

Lack of requests up to the present time leads the committee to believe that most manufacturing establishments have on hand a large surplus of coal bought and stored during the spring and summer months.

The headquarters of the committee are in this city and it has an excellent means of judging the situation because during the present exigency all requests for bituminous coal must pass through its hands. An entire shutdown of the mines would not prevent many from operating for weeks to come. Notwithstanding the present bright outlook, however, the committee is making every preparation to allot coal equitably in the event of a greater emergency.

The situation in the anthracite trade is a trifle more complex at present, owing, it is presumed, to the fact that when the bituminous strike became effective there was a rush of householders to lay in a winter's supply. The result is a temporary shortage, it is stated, but relief will be felt when orders now on the books are filled.

Mr. Stone's View

PAUL, Minnesota—Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, who is here attending the northwestern conference of engineers, declared yesterday that the "bituminous coal strike is not settled, despite acceptance of the mandate of the court."

"The time has not yet come when the government of this country can be conducted by the injunction process," said Mr. Stone.

Railroad men from North Dakota, South Dakota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas are attending the conference. The principal business is to acquaint the delegates with the Plumb plan of railroad operation.

State Seizes Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BISMARCK, North Dakota—North Dakota was placed under martial law at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Adjutant-General Fraser was instructed to take charge of 34 lignite mines and to operate them with state troops, and to arrest any person or persons engaging in acts of violence, intimidation or interference with the operation of the mines, and hold such persons under guard until their release will not endanger public safety. In a supplementary order, Gov. Lynn J. Frazier commands the adjutant-general to at once place state troops in

charge of the mines, to place the mines in operation, and to operate them until further orders, paying to the operators a royalty of not less than 15 and not more than 25 cents a ton. The present average mine profit is 40 cents.

Resumption in Alabama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Indications are that the striking miners in the Alabama coal fields practically all will have returned to work by tomorrow, the day named in the official notification sent out from district headquarters here for resumption of work. It is stated that numbers of men have returned on the strength of press reports without waiting for the official call.

Operators claim to have maintained a 50 per cent production during the strike, but this is denied by union officials.

MR. DANIELS URGES
HIGHER NAVAL PAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Urging immediate pay increases as the logical solution of the most difficult problem now facing the navy, that of retaining the present officers and men and obtaining new ones, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, yesterday recommended to the House Naval Affairs Committee temporary increases aggregating \$35,000,000 a year for all officers and men. The proposed new pay schedule would remain in effect until June 30, 1921.

The following annual increases, with similar advances in the pay of officers of corresponding rank in the marine corps, were recommended by Mr. Daniels.

Admirals, rear admirals, vice admirals, and captains, \$1000; commanders, \$900; lieutenant commanders, \$840; lieutenants, senior grade, \$720; lieutenants, junior grade, \$600, and ensigns and warrant officers, \$480. Monthly pay of petty officers would be limited to \$126, and that of other enlisted men to \$40 instead of \$52.60.

TEXTILE STRIKE AT RALEIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—Demanding recognition of their union and that the executives of the Pilot Cotton Mills of Raleigh deal with them through their duly appointed committees, 210 employees, members of the United Textile Workers of America, left their machines and declared a strike. The question of wage is not an issue.

TEACHERS TO KEEP UP CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Teachers' Advisory Council, representing Boston school-teachers, has voted, 37 to 2, to continue a campaign for an increase of \$600 a year, instead of accepting the \$384 increase offered by the school committee. A mass meeting in Symphony Hall on November 18.

SHIPLANDS' COOPERATIVE MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Shipbuilders at the Fore River shipyards, Quincy, Massachusetts, have applied for a charter for a cooperative bank, the stated purpose of which is to assist in inculcating thrift and in establishing homes.

decision, and we are confident that within a few months the coming of 'picture brides' will completely cease."

The reason for taking this step, says the association, is that the custom is not only in contravention of the accepted American conception of marriage, but is also out of harmony with the growing ideals of the Japanese themselves.

STATE EMPLOYEES
MUST BE CITIZENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SALEM, Oregon—Under a new ruling no person who is not a citizen of the United States, or who has not taken out his first papers, will be employed in state institutions and its departments in Oregon. The ruling affects eight state institutions in Salem, the Soldiers' Home at Roseburg, and the Eastern Oregon State Hospital at Pendleton, Oregon.

Carrying out the ideals of the American Legion and in line with Americanization efforts in Oregon, Gov. Ben W. Olcott recently brought this matter relative to the employment of aliens before the State Board of Control. At that time, the superintendents of all state institutions were asked to carefully watch their pay rolls for the purpose of eliminating employees who are not citizens of the United States and those who at least have not declared their intentions of becoming citizens.

PLACES FOR FORMER POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—it is expected here that the bituminous coal miners will gradually return to work, although a belligerent disposition is being manifested in several fields.

Should the number of men idle remain so large as to continue to reduce the coal supply, involving the closing down of industries and hardship among domestic consumers, the government may be expected to proceed against any local leaders, or any two

to the consumer. This does not mean the department will oppose increased wages, but that it must be satisfied that any increases granted will not be added to the price of coal unless all circumstances justify the passing of new production costs to the public.

The United States Railroad Administration will continue to ration coal according to the priority list until production gets back to normal. At present the principal shortage is in the southwest. It is stated that the need of coal began to be felt by consumers other than the railroads on November 6, and in the period from November 6 to 9 inclusive, a total of 2,655,300 tons was released by railroads. Production during the first week of the strike is unofficially estimated to have been about 3,000,000 tons. The maximum prices of the Fuel Administration will not be suspended until after a settlement of the issues which brought about the strike.

The first movement toward returning was made in the northern West Virginia and eastern Ohio fields, where an official copy of the cancellation was received on Tuesday night. The order was immediately communicated to the various locals and men were out with their tools early yesterday morning.

Deputy sheriffs yesterday seized a shipment of arms and ammunition at Charleston, West Virginia, which was consigned to a miner in the Cabin Creek field. The shipment consisted of a dozen high-power rifles and several thousand rounds of ammunition.

Open Conference Planned

Pressure of Public Opinion Relied on to Bring About Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—With reports from the bituminous coal fields

Brewster, chairman of the Operators Association of the Central Competitive Field to Mr. Lewis inviting the miners to arrange a meeting, indicated that the mine operators were still holding to their understanding that a new wage agreement should be negotiated, to take effect only when their Washington agreement had expired. This will be the first question to be settled Friday. The miners are insisting the new wage agreement should date back to November 1. It is pointed out that if a satisfactory settlement of this question is reached tomorrow, it will have the result of inducing the miners who are inclined to stay out of the mines until a new wage agreement is reached to go back to work immediately. If the Washington conference results in a deadlock on this issue, the settlement of the strike is likely to become a serious matter again, the miners' officials believe.

As the restoration of the Fuel Administration gives the government the control of coal prices, however, it is believed the operators will be inclined to yield provided they are assured sufficient increase in prices.

The miners' officials are making no public comments on the question of the return of their men to work, and if the headquarters of the union

is receiving any reports from the locals, such information is not being made public. The officials are still subject to the temporary injunction, and they are continuing their policy of keeping away from an infringement of the court's order.

The leaders of the union who attended the conference which decided to obey the court order to rescind the strike were leaving for Washington yesterday. John L. Lewis, acting president of the union, was to leave today.

The interest of the officials centered in the question of whether the operators are going to insist that no wage agreement shall be effective until April 1, or until the war is officially ended. The telegram from Thomas T.

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STRIKERS SHOWED GREAT RESTRAINT

V. N. Barnes Says Strike of British Railwaymen Demonstrated Men's Discipline as Well as State's Tremendous Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—G. N. Barnes, M. P., in an interview with a press representative on the railway dispute, expressed the opinion that the class solidarity manifested in the recent strike was very significant. The National Union of Railwaymen's executive, he said, so far as he knew, did not consult any other trade unions or any representatives of trade-union authority, but in spite of that, there was a strong feeling of sympathy with the railwaymen throughout Labor ranks, and even willingness to help them.

Another impression created by the strike was the sense of responsibility which had been exhibited by the Transport Workers Federation, and the trade-union representatives who had been acting as mediators. There had been great danger of extension of the trouble, Mr. Barnes pointed out, and the transport workers and other trade-union representatives could have fanned that into flame. They could have brought many workers out at a time when feeling was high; but instead they applied themselves to mediation, and to allaying ill-feeling. They acted in a partisan way, as was to be expected, but they at least had regard to their responsibilities as citizens, as well as to their feeling of sympathy toward fellow trade unionists in trouble.

Orderliness of Strike

The men on strike, Mr. Barnes said, had behaved with great restraint, and there had been very little cause for complaint against them. The few cases of sabotage that occurred only brought into relief the general orderliness and discipline of the men as a whole. And this applied also to others who had been forced out as a consequence of the strike. Probably well over 1,000,000 men had been thrown into the streets during the strike, and they had exhibited a very fine temper.

The government had also shown equal restraint. There had been no parading of soldiers, no awkward commitments, and no unnecessarily provocative act. The men's places had been kept open for them under great temptation to fill them, and generally speaking the road had been kept open all the time for the settlement which had now happily been brought about.

Little Inconvenience Caused

Mr. Barnes thought that the strike had brought out in a remarkable degree the tremendous resources of the State. Faced with a stoppage of the main arteries of the country, the government had improvised emergency services in a remarkably short space of time, and with such efficiency as to lessen inevitable inconvenience to the public and hindrance to the supply of food and essentials for the community.

Arising out of that was the reflection that a lightning strike, at all events of railwaymen, was not the formidable menace which many had thought it to be. Road transport, internal combustion engines, and the existence of a food ministry, Mr. Barnes pointed out, were now factors in a situation which should have a moderating effect upon many who had thought it within the power of the railwaymen to paralyze the community into submission within a few days.

Next, the railwaymen's loyalty and discipline were exploited. He had seen a statement that the government had been responsible for breaking off negotiations. That was not true. Negotiations had been broken off by the union executive when the government had been willing to go on. The strike had been needless. The men could have got, he believed, by negotiation, quite as much in sum as they had obtained by the strike. Those responsible for bringing the men out on strike had been guilty of a wanton attack upon the well-being of the community.

Independent Authority Required

The government, Mr. Barnes continued, should be relieved of these labor disputes—at all events in the first instance. It was absurd to hold up other public business while the government was engaged in the settlement of disputes in which it was

itself a party. Adjustments should be made by an independent authority. They were so adjusted for all other government workers with a final appeal, of course, to the government or a strike. Why not the railway employees? He would favor adjustments by a board of some kind, upon which there might be representatives of the men and the railway executive, and also the users of the railways. The latter might even include Labor representatives.

Then, lastly, the fact had been demonstrated that public opinion was the great force which in Great Britain ultimately settled everything. The public had been good-humored and helpful. Many persons stranded on the outbreak of the strike had been maintained by strangers. In many ways the more fortunate had helped the weaker through the crisis, but that such had been made necessary by hasty and inconsiderate action was a factor that should be noticed by all concerned, and was in itself a factor in the formation of public opinion.

Railway Strike Condemned

LONDON, England—W. A. Appleton, general secretary of the General Federation of Trade Unions, and president of the reconstituted Trade Union International, in conversation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, tersely summed up the recent railway strike as "regrettable, useless, and costly." The railwaymen themselves, he pointed out, were among the worst sufferers, as their hasty and ill-considered action must have had the effect of seriously depleting their own savings.

These railwaymen, Mr. Appleton declared, are one of the finest bodies in the community. Hardworking and thrifty, besides investing a considerable portion of their money in the cooperative movement and in government stock, they have also used it for social purposes, and many of the little Nonconformist chapels up and down the country have been built largely with railwaymen's money.

The action of the railway workers, Mr. Appleton said, came as a complete surprise to the whole community. So much so that not even the railwaymen's colleagues in the Triple Alliance knew that action was contemplated before the end of the year. It was this suddenness of action, combined with the fact that there was no possibility of the railwaymen's wages being reduced before the end of 1920—a safeguard being provided in the government's offer to maintain wages at existing rates until such time as the average cost of living had fallen to 100 per cent above the pre-war rates—together with the very general feeling that the attack was engineered by political extremists both inside and outside the railwaymen's organization, that put the community on its mettle and made them unite in rallying to the help of the government in defense of their own existence.

Regarding the settlement, Mr. Appleton remarked seriously that although a settlement had been proclaimed, the general opinion was that suspension would be a better term than settlement. Sooner or later, he said, Great Britain, like all other countries, will have to face and determine the question as to whether men shall be paid according to their requirements or according to the value of their production.

Mr. Appleton pointed out that not only had the railway strike inflicted loss on the railwaymen themselves, but by their action the country had lost £50,000,000. One of the gravest effects of the strike he feared, would be that an attempt might be made to introduce legislation to prevent strikes. Labor must have sufficient outlet, he pointed out, and the strike weapon provided Labor with the means of forcibly expressing itself when the necessity arose. If legislation to prevent strikes were introduced, therefore, the only way left open to Labor men and women would be the revolutionary one.

PLAN FOR YALE MEMORIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Preliminary plans have been completed for the erection of a memorial to the Yale men in the Great War. The prudential committee of the Yale Corporation has approved the proposal of the alumni executive committee that the alumni advisory board raise immediately \$150,000 for this purpose. Two committees have already been appointed. The first is to devote its time to the raising of funds, while the other will draft a program for competing sculptors and architects as soon as a site has been definitely determined.

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In Oak, Walnut, Mahogany and Satinwood. Antique China, Ruby Glass, Etc.

This valuable collection shipped direct from England contains some very choice old pieces, including a Queen Anne Wardrobe and Desk formerly belonging to Queen Caroline.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at 2:30

Valuable Library of Books

of the late Dr. JOHN W. R. LAXTON, of Boston and

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This Library contains 150 complete sets of all the Standard Authors in beautiful bindings, many in full levant, limited auto-graphed editions on Japan paper, and should appeal to all Book-lovers.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, at 2:30

Paintings by English, American and Foreign Artists, including fine examples by J. Foxcroft Cole, Thos. Robinson, Thomas Sully, Theodore Weber, Robert Salmon. Also some fine religious examples.

On Exhibition with Catalogues from Thursday, November 13

LABOR OPPOSES RAILWAY MEASURE

Retention of Carriers by Government Urged for Two Years, With Submission of Issue to Voters of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Labor asks that the railroads of the United States be continued under government operation for two years after the proclamation of peace, and then would be willing to accept the judgment of the voters of the Nation, as expressed at a general election, on the question of a permanent government operation or a return to private management.

The chiefs of 13 unions and brotherhoods of railroad employees yesterday signed and issued a statement containing the foregoing platform. The declaration was the final paragraph in an attack upon the provisions of the Esch bill, reported in the House on Monday, for the return of the railroads to private management under government supervision. No intimation was given of the course the employees will follow if their views are not adopted by Congress, but some of the leaders say wages must be increased or the cost of living reduced, to avoid strikes. The American Federation of Labor also endorses the platform.

Financial Plan Opposed

"The Esch Bill is a conscienceless betrayal of the public interests," says the statement. "That its supporters realize it is not the kind of legislation that will bear the light of honest criticism is demonstrated by the way in which the bill has been handled in the House. It validates apparently \$20,000,000 of railroad securities, at least \$8,000,000 of which is water, and directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to tax the American people, through an increase in freight and passenger rates, to pay dividends on those 'shadow dollars.' That means, according to Interstate Commerce Commissioner Woolley, at least a 25-per-cent increase in rates. Such an increase would take \$1,000,000 from shippers, and add from \$3,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000 to what consumers pay for the necessities of life.

"It guarantees the present exorbitant rentals for the railroads under federal control, and then, in order that there may be no complaint from 'big business,' provides similar generous rentals for the short lines, which are not under federal control. It opens the doors of the federal treasury to the railroads in order that they may be refinanced with public funds.

"If a similar scheme were proposed for the purpose of aiding the farmers or the city workers, those who sponsored it would be denounced as Bolsheviks, and the country would be told they were attempting to overturn Republican institutions.

Labor Not Represented

"It must be remembered that this measure was prepared in secret conference. Presumably no one outside the membership of the committee was familiar with what was taking place behind the closed doors of the committee room. Not a dozen members of the House aside from the members of the committee had read the bill when the discussion opened. That statement will not be questioned by anyone.

"So far as the Labor provisions of the bill are concerned, they are more vicious, because more subtle than the Labor provisions in the Cummins bill. While these Labor provisions cover several pages of the bill, it is a significant fact that not one representative of organized Labor was consulted in their preparation. We are convinced that the same hand that wrote the financial provisions, giving Wall Street everything it asked, also drafted the Labor clauses.

"This travesty on legislation reveals the fundamental weakness of all schemes to return the roads to their former owners. The fact is that private ownership of the means of transportation has broken down. The an arbiter.

Each bill seeks to resuscitate it by granting outrageous increases in rates and extravagant government subsidies. Apparently our statesmanship is as bankrupt as our railroads."

The organizations signing the statement were the engineers, firemen, machinists, boilermakers, sheet-metal workers, electrical workers, carmen, switchmen, clerks, freight handlers, express and station employees, telegraphers, maintenance of way, and shop employees.

STRIKE OF BAKERS PROVES UNAVAILING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A strike of bakers' operatives in Sydney has terminated on conditions which it is stated the men might have had without striking.

The quarrel commenced through the Arbitration Court giving permission to certain employers to revert to night baking, in order that they might be able to serve hot bread in the morning. The wages for night work were to be higher than those previously paid, and a number of the men were quite willing to take on the work. The union, however, took alarm, and declared uncompromisingly against the resumption of night baking in any form whatever.

The employers in view of this threat, abandoned the idea of night baking altogether. But the union then lodged a new claim for a weekly wage of £4 5s., with other conditions, which the masters refused to concede. Then came the strike. The master bakers "turned to" with a will, and worked so hard, with such labor as they could obtain, that they were soon baking as much bread as before the strike. Deliveries to consumers' houses, however, ceased, and sales were only made over the counter.

The men, after losing £10,000 in wages, and causing a loss to the employers of some £25,000, decided to return to work on a weekly wage of £3 19s. 6d., which had been offered them at the commencement.

It is worthy of note that the master bakers desired that, if they were not to be allowed to bake at night, the practice should be forbidden by law, as some bakers who employ only members of their own family, are able to serve hot bread in the morning and thus place those who employ union Labor at a disadvantage. Another point was that the employees enlisted the services of Mr. Garden, who is the secretary of the One Big Union movement. The defeat, therefore, is welcomed, as tending to preserve industrial peace.

ARGENTINE CAMPAIGN FOR HOMEMADE GOODS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Some of the newspapers of Buenos Aires have started a campaign in favor of "Made-in-Argentina" textiles, as against the imported goods, arguing that one of the most effective ways to reduce the present high cost of living in this republic would be for the public to patronize home industry instead of insisting on imported goods, as the Argentines invariably does. It is pointed out that the big textile exposition last year demonstrated that suits which cost 150 pesos (\$64 gold) when made of imported cloths, can be made of Argentine cloths, which the papers say are just as good, for 90 pesos (\$28).

CLOTHING MAKERS AGREEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—About 30,000 employees are represented in the agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the manufacturers and tailors here. The clothiers and tailors have formed a trade board as a primary board for adjusting grievances. Each of the firms entering into the new agreement with the clothing union has a labor manager to look after industrial problems within its own factory, and questions that cannot be settled otherwise will be taken before

COURT HALTS DRY LAW ENFORCEMENT

United States District Judge Restrains Federal Officials in Rhode Island and Hints at Unconstitutionality of the Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Judge Arthur L. Brown, in the United States District Court yesterday, issued a temporary injunction against Harvey A. Baker, United States attorney, and George F. O'Shaunessy, collector of internal revenue, restraining them from enforcing the provisions of the Wartime Prohibition Act. The injunction was issued upon the petition of the Narragansett Brewing Company. The sale of 4 per cent beer was immediately resumed by Providence liquor dealers.

The court in handing down its decision said: "In view of the probability that the act in question will ultimately be held unconstitutional and of the irreparable damage that would result from its immediate enforcement, and as, in view of the evidence afforded by the presidential proclamations and other circumstances, its immediate enforcement is not imperative, I am convinced that the plaintiff's right to a preliminary injunction is clear."

The decree will be entered today, when it will become effective.

The opinion is said to be the first construction of the Volstead (prohibition enforcement) act handed down by any court in the United States. While nominally it restrains the federal officials in this jurisdiction from enforcing provisions of that act against the Narragansett Brewing Company, it virtually states the belief of the court that the entire Wartime Prohibition Act is unconstitutional and cannot be enforced.

"The Eighteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution immediately upon its ratification," the opinion recites. "It then fixed the time at which the powers of the states over a subject heretofore always under their control should cease; at which the Government of the United States, the governments of the states and municipalities, should be deprived of sources of revenue from which millions had been derived; at which great industries, employing thousands of men, should cease, and at which the value of enormous properties for the uses for which they were designed should be finally destroyed; and at which there should be enforced a radical change in personal habits.

"It is inconceivable that this would have been done without the provision for a period during which the loss might be, to some extent, provided for and lessened.

"The amendment provided not only for what should be done after Jan. 1, 1920, but by the words 'after one year' gave express evidence of consideration and determination of the necessity of affording to the states and citizens and to the departments of the federal government as well, a period of readjustment of their affairs to the new conditions that would result from a trans-

fer of powers from the states to the federal government.

"There can be no question that the present legislation if valid destroys rights of states and citizens which, but for that legislation, they might enjoy, and which were respected and recognized in the adoption of the amendment.

"Aside from the question of the re-pugnancy of this act to the amended Constitution, there are questions of the most serious character as to whether this legislation does not contain provisions which go far beyond permissible exercise of any constitutional war powers.

"I am of the opinion that the time-provision contained in the Eighteenth Amendment is an essential and inseparable part of that amendment; that without it, it would not have been submitted to the people and would not have been adopted; that it is an express provision made to cover the special emergency of a radical change in the Constitution, and to obviate immediate destruction of the rights of states and of citizens."

New York Drys' Plans

Two Enforcement Bills to Be Placed Before the Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—There will be two prohibition enforcement bills before the next session of the New York Legislature. The first will be identical with that passed by Congress, except for such changes as are necessary to adapt it to the machinery of state instead of national government. The second will be the Anti-Saloon League's bill of last session with modifications and improvements.

The purpose of introduction of the second measure is to serve notice of just what the drys intend to secure ultimately. As the federal law is in this State anyway, all wet misrepresentation to the contrary notwithstanding, aside from delaying enforcement and putting the State in the attitude of refusing to cooperate with the Nation, the main practical effect of refusal to enact the second measure at Albany, it is declared, would be to deprive the state treasury of the fines and penalties, and of the revenue from permits, allowing all these to go into the national treasury and thus increasing state taxation that much.

Court Sustains Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—The anti-transportation section of the state bone-dry law has been upheld in a decision by the Supreme Court of Arkansas. "It is inconceivable that this would have been done without the provision for a period during which the loss might be, to some extent, provided for and less

DIVERGENT POLICY OF KING AND PEOPLE

Nicholas of Montenegro Has Opposed Union With Serbia, While Montenegrins Have Made Unity Real by Vote

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In the year 1914 Montenegro, as already pointed out in these columns, was on the eve of entering upon a federal union with Serbia. On the outbreak of the Great War she joined hands with the sister country. A divergence of policy between king and people became increasingly noticeable, however. In May, 1915, it had been established, Prince Peter of Montenegro had an interview with the Austrian Lieutenant-Colonel Hubka, who had formerly been attached at Cetinje, near the little port of Budva, while in July Prince Danilo visited Athens, where he conferred with King Constantine, and afterward went to Italy and the French Riviera. It has been persistently stated that he got into touch with Count von Bernstorff, who was acting under the instructions of Prince von Bülow, and it is conjectured that his object was to assure the future of the dynasty in the event of a German victory. During the Serbian retreat at the end of the year, Prince Peter was in command of the enormously strong position of Lovcen (Lovtchen), which was surrendered to the Austrians without adequate military reason.

It has been urged in reference to this and the military movements which followed that the Montenegrin Army was commanded by Serbian officers. This was not the case. A Serbian officer was nominated chief of the staff, and he had Serbian staff officers with him, but this did not deter King Nicholas from issuing executive orders to the troops; the Serbian and Montenegrin armies were not under a single command, and liaison was only maintained by a delegate of the Serbian High Command at Montenegrin headquarters.

Separate Peace Decided Upon

King Nicholas now determined on a separate peace against the advice of the Serbian general headquarters and government, and of several of his own ministers, and on January 15, 1916, he sued for peace in a telegram addressed to the Austrian emperor.

The reply was harsh in tone, and Nicholas, on January 18, fled from the country, having been preceded by his Prime Minister. On this is based his plea of having struggled to the end. While fleeing himself, he left Prince Mirko behind, and expressly forbade the retirement of the army.

Now any further military resistance in Montenegro was out of question, and the Serbian command and Mr. Pashitch advised that the Montenegrin army should fall in with the Serbian and retreat with it to the sea, in order that it might take part in future operations. Had this course been followed Montenegrin troops would have been found eventually on the Salonika front; as it was, they were compelled to surrender. This surrender en masse was therefore due to the deliberate action of Nicholas himself. His object was evidently dynastic, as evidenced by the subsequent conduct of Prince Mirko.

This Prince, while still in Montenegro, betrayed to the Austrians the Mayor of Budva, who had compromised himself during the temporary Montenegrin occupation of that town, and who had taken refuge in the Prince's house; subsequently he went to Vienna, where he negotiated for the eventual attribution to himself of some sort of southern Slav principality under Austrian suzerainty. If the entente won, Nicholas would return; if the Central Powers, Mirko would remain, and as the latter was in any case the eventual heir, his elder brother being childless, the dynasty, it was hoped, would be secure.

Effect of Italian Influence

In exile King Nicholas opposed southern Slav union in the only form acceptable to the people themselves. In May, 1916, he promised Mr. Radovitch, his Prime Minister, that for the sake of union he would place his crown at the disposal of his people, but shortly afterward he paid a visit to Rome and on his return went back upon his promise. Italian influence being entirely against southern Slav unity.

Mr. Radovitch resigned, but the ministry which followed, though chosen by Nicholas himself, urged the same course upon him, and on his refusal resigned in turn; his present "ministry" consists of his own creatures, and carries no weight with his people. Nicholas refused his assent to the Declaration of Corfu in 1917, which established the bases of the present kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

In these circumstances, the majority of the Montenegrins abroad formed a committee for national union which should act as the spokesman for the people. On the evacuation of the country by the Austro-Hungarian troops and the entry of the Allies the people demanded the convocation of a National Assembly, and on November 19, 1918, an election was held, in which the inhabitants of the district annexed in 1913 voted for the first time, the number of members elected being twice the number of the ordinary Skupstina as provided for in the case of any proposal to effect a change in the Constitution.

It has been asserted that the elections were not free, but the Inter-Allied Commission which subsequently visited the country under the presidency of Gen. Franchet d'Esperey, established the facts that the elections were free, that only a few hundred Jugo-Slav soldiers were in the country, and that they abstained from all interference with the elections.

The deputies constituted themselves

the Great National Assembly, and on November 26 proclaimed the union with Serbia, the entry of Montenegro therefore into the new Triune Kingdom, and the deposition of the House of Petrovitch; a central executive committee of five members was nominated at the same time.

In the course of a lengthy resolution the Assembly stated that "the Serb people of Montenegro, both in respect of race, language, and aspirations, as well as in religion and customs, is the same people as that living in Serbia and the other Serbian regions. . . . The economic interests of Montenegro are intimately bound up with those of Serbia and the other Serbian regions. Separated from the latter Montenegro would be doomed in advance to perish. . . . Political interests likewise demand our union. . . . The salvation of our people lies in the union. . . . In view of the foregoing statement the Great Serbian National Assembly of Montenegro . . . decides unanimously after a nominal ballot: (1) The deposition of King Nicholas I, Petrovitch Niegosh and of all his dynasty; (2) the union of Montenegro with Serbia in one sole state under the dynasty of the Karageorgevitch, and hence its entrance into the fatherland common to our people of the three names—Serb, Croat, and Slovene. . . ."

No Question of Annexation

It is argued that the Assembly was not summoned in constitutional form, since no royal decree was issued. That is perfectly true; but then, neither did King Karl of Bohemia issue a decree for the summoning of the Bohemian Estates; the action was revolutionary, of course—like the expulsion of the Neapolitan Bourbons. After all, the greatest proof that the Assembly represented the people is to be found in the fact that King Nicholas is still at Neuilly, and has never ventured to return to his country. It is no question of an "annexation" by Serbia; those who talk in this sense merely show themselves ignorant of the cross-currents which accompanied the formation of the Prototit ministry in Jugoslavia, the nomination of the personnel of the delegation at Paris, and certain diplomatic changes, of which it is sufficient to say here that Serbia forbore to stand upon her status as an existing sovereign state, and that it was agreed that all the southern Slav lands should enter upon their union on an equal footing, the final form of the Constitution being left to the Constituent Assembly.

The attitude of the Assembly was endorsed by a mass meeting held at Cetinje on December 27, 1918, organized by five former Prime Ministers, of whom three are said to have held in the country the reputation of being supporters of the dynasty. The Assembly finally closed its sessions on April 23, when authority was taken over by a representative of the Jugoslav Government, 12 delegates to the Skupstina at Belgrade having been previously elected. The Inter-Allied Commission reported to the conference at Paris that the Montenegrins were in favor of the union, and it is therefore somewhat surprising that a fresh commission should have been sent, when a government appoints a fresh commission; it is usually because it desires a different report!

Italy Hostile

It is true that there have been certain movements in Montenegro hostile to the union, but it is not difficult to trace the source of these. Italy has all along been opposed to the cause of southern Slav unity which she has sought to hinder in every way possible, both by open opposition and by underhand intrigue, and it is not at all surprising, therefore, that she has been acting in Montenegro also. In the beginning of January, Italy sent Mr. Plamenac to raise a revolt; the attempt was an absolute failure, and Mr. Plamenac eventually returned to France as Nicholas' Prime Minister. Some of his followers made their way to Cattaro, where they were given Italian uniforms (to insure their safety). An Italian detachment which set out from Antivari retraced its steps.

Later on in the year, on July 20, the Jugo-Slav authorities of Cattaro arrested several members of fresh bands which had been formed. In their evidence these men stated that the Italians had provided for the landing of a hundred men, armed and clothed by themselves, with the object of raising the country; others were still in Italy. Other reports of risings are temerarious in character, but complaint has been made of these and other proceedings, recapitulation of which space forbids. Italy certainly takes an interest in Montenegro. A recent proposal, not, I think, generally known, was that by way of compromise she should renounce her claims to certain of the Dalmatian islands in return for Cattaro and Lovtchen!

The facts and considerations here adduced make it abundantly evident, I think, what should be the future of Montenegro. Its people is Serb; the country formed one of the early Serb principalities, and for a time stood at the head of the Serb confederacy. It played a conspicuous part in the history of the Serb kingdom and Empire of the Middle Ages; it became a separate State on the break-up of that Empire, but never ceased to aspire toward national union; its princes, including Nicholas himself, have proclaimed that aspiration as the guiding rule of their policy, and now at last it has announced its wishes in the most decisive and categorical form.

A Selfish Royal Policy

If the dynasty has to go, King Nicholas has only to thank his dynastic and selfish policy of recent years, for otherwise he would have retained an honorable position as a federal prince in the larger unity; but he has preferred to intrigue against southern Slav unity, and has had to go as was foretold to me four years ago. He still pays lip-service to the cause—if he can be leader; it is the tragedy of a high ideal smothered beneath an accumulating weight of selfish egom.

As for federalism, if the southern

Slavs want it they will choose it—as a matter of fact, they have wisely decided against it. Suggestions of it from abroad are usually made from quarters which, hostile to unity, would see it weakened. On all grounds, national and international, for the good of the Montenegrins as of the other southern Slavs, it is well that the hope of centuries finds now its fulfillment, and that the vision of unity has become a reality in these days when the falcons of the Black Mountain see the dawn of a brighter day from their rocky fastnesses.

SIR W. VINCENT ON PUNJAB REVOLT

Member of Legislative Council Shows Difficulties of Forming Proposed Inquiry Commission

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council held in Simla a short while since, Sir William Vincent replied at some length to Pandit Malaviya's resolution on the commission of inquiry in the Punjab. A portion of his speech has already been given in The Christian Science Monitor.

Referring to the proposals of sundry members that additions, Indian or European, be made to the Punjab Commission, Sir William Vincent said:

"The constitution and terms of reference of this committee have been settled after very careful consideration and prolonged consultation with the Secretary of State. What we all want is an impartial inquiry into this matter which will result in the ascertainment of the facts. . . ."

"There is a class of men who deplore the occurrence, who protest their horror and indignation really as a prelude or as an introduction to decrying effective measures being taken to suppress disorder. No attempt was made by gentlemen of this category in any way to stop the false reports about the Rowlett Act or to quell the disturbances. While I mention these men it would be ungrateful and unfair of me if I were not also to refer to the services of other Indians who not only sought to assist the government in this time of trouble, but did everything they could to allay the disorders and to save European lives from outrage at the hands of the mob. To them the greatest thanks of the government are due.

Present Committee Adequate

"The proposal before the council is in the first place for the appointment of a royal commission. May I point out that the only authority which can constitute a royal commission is His Majesty's Government. Now His Majesty's Government is represented by the Secretary of State, so far as India is concerned. The constitution and scope of the present committee have been settled after prolonged consultation with him, and it is, I submit, idle now to ask us, the Government of India having decided the constitution of that committee, to reopen the matter with him. The Secretary of State, who is His Majesty's representative, has accepted our view that the present form of inquiry is adequate. If any motion for a royal commission is now to be made, I submit that it should be made in the House of Commons. But when he was making the motion, although that is part of the resolution, the honorable member (Pandit Malaviya) did not suggest that the inquiry should be by royal commission, or that the committee should be appointed, but he suggested that certain members should be added to it and that the committee should report directly to the Secretary of State.

"There are various arguments which will, I think, commend themselves to reasonable members of this council to be issued in Ireland requiring all owners of motor cars to be in possession of permits for their use. This has up to now been necessary only for motor cyclists. The new order is probably deemed necessary because of the many motor cars which are known to be used by Sinn Feiners without permits.

"In the Austrian Peace Treaty there are certain articles with which our state can only be passably satisfied; there are also other clauses of a different nature to which it cannot agree.

"The document was not signed by Rumania or by the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes at the time it was signed by the other states. These two states delayed their approbation because of certain articles in the Treaty—the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes on account of stipulations regarding the protection of minorities differing in race, language, and religion, and Rumania for similar reasons and also, to a certain extent, because of the limitations imposed on her transit trade and her economic policy.

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SPANISH KING VISITS FRANCE INCOGNITO

King Alfonso With the Spanish Ambassador to France Meets French High Commissioner and Discusses Moroccan Situation

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The King's movements and activities are again a subject of much interest and the cause of some speculation as in some matters, it has always been known, Don Alfonso is decidedly a progressivist. One of the chief yearnings on the part of highly placed Spanish personages at the present time is to spend a season somewhere in France and to identify themselves closely with French life, peace, and manners again. The singular fact is, however, that the extreme isolation from which Spain suffered in the course of the war, during which no Spanish personage, political or otherwise, of any importance left the country, except one or two of the Radical and Catalonian leaders who made trips to Paris, has had the curious effect upon the parties concerned of either intensifying their instincts for isolation, or producing a peculiar reserve or shyness in an international sense, so that they find it a matter of great difficulty to overcome this inertia. Chains seem to hold them down to peninsular soil, and, declaring continually that they would go to France and England and many other places, they linger still in Spain and make excuses for tarrying there.

They certainly desire, for personal and political reasons, as intelligent men, to travel, but they find themselves held by a strange new instinct of disposition to remain where they are. This is not a fanciful deduction from apparent circumstances, for it is a fact that during the present year seven ministers have made plans for foreign journeys and without any good explanation have canceled them all. Both the Count de Romanones and Mr. Eduard Dato have recently planned tours to France and England, and each of them, it is said, had been made the subject of various offers of hospitality from distinguished persons. But now, according to report, both expeditions are canceled, the excuse being the difficult political situation at home, which is a reasonable excuse, except that this situation is always difficult, and the politician who waits for placidity in Spanish politics is deferring things unthinkably. The Count de Romanones, however, has spent part of the summer at Biarritz.

In the circumstances it is of peculiar interest to note that the King himself has suddenly broken the spell, or chains, as it were, and has made a surprise expedition to France which has had results apparently not anticipated in any royal or republican palace. Don Alfonso never left Spain during the whole course of the war, and since the armistice and the peace he has felt himself hardly less at liberty for foreign expeditions of any sort, by reason of international susceptibilities and the difficult situation in which the late participants in the war find themselves in many respects. These have not been times for peregrinations of neutral kings. It has, however, been well known that the King has earnestly desired to make a visit to France, with which he has many intimate associations, and as there seemed to be difficulties in the way of anything in the nature of an open or a state visit, he had virtually decided to carry one out forthwith on the Incognito system.

King Motors to Bordeaux

The story of what happened in connection with his visit is curious. His Majesty had been on a short visit to Madrid, from his seaside quarters in the north, and in due course left the capital again, accompanied by the Marques de la Torrecilla and the Duke de Miranda, for San Sebastian. At this time there was no mention of any pending visit to France, and it is interesting to note that the whole government except the Foreign Minister went to the railway station to witness his departure and extend to him their respectful good wishes. He had just presided at a meeting of the Cabinet and had besides had a long conference with the Premier, the War Minister, and the Foreign Minister, all of whom denied that any importance was to be attached to the proceedings, though it was insistently stated that they intimately concerned the opening of the new military campaign in Morocco, which is now taking place, and that matters of great moment and anxiety were discussed.

But the King had no sooner arrived at San Sebastian, whether as the result of previous arrangement or sudden impulse, than he, within a day or two, set out for France, going by automobile from San Sebastian to Bordeaux. Of course certain arrangements had to be made for the convenience of his journey, but they were quickly dealt with, and four nights after leaving Madrid the King found himself in Bordeaux. He had picked up en route the Spanish Ambassador to France, Mr. Quinones de Leon, and he had with him only Lieutenant-Colonel Caro as aide-de-camp.

Arriving at Bordeaux the very small party of King, Ambassador, and aide-de-camp, put themselves up quietly at the Hotel Terminus, where apartments had been reserved for them. What happened then was curious, as it is a strange thing that only a few minutes before the arrival of the King at this hotel—at half past eight in the evening—General Lyautey, French High Commissioner in Morocco, had arrived there alone for the ostensible purpose of having a quiet dinner.

AUSTRALIA READY TO SUPPORT LEAGUE

Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, States Effect of League of Nations on Future Welfare and Explains Misconceptions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Weary of war, and facing the burden of £46,000,000 war debt, Australia is yet determined to stand by France should Germany attempt a war of revenge.

When W. M. Hughes, the Australian Prime Minister, explained that the Anglo-American Treaty on behalf of France did not bind Australia unless she ratified it, he said: "I ask you to ratify it!" and the House of Representatives cheered.

Later, Sir Joseph Cook, Minister for the Navy, and Australia's second peace delegate, said that the obligation to defend France applied to America as well as to Britain, and he hoped that America would agree. Having dis-
cussed the League of Nations and pointed out that it did not in any way threaten danger to the British Empire or to the British fleet, Sir Joseph Cook dealt with the effect of the League on the question of future warfare. He said:

How League Can Prevent War

"In the covenant of the League solemn vows are made before the world and in the open against war. Its main object is future security. There is much misconception as to the powers of the League of Nations under the covenant. One common error is that the League of Nations professes to make war impossible; and as this is obviously an impractical ideal, the League must fail in its object, and prove to be of no avail. It is true that the League cannot give an absolute guarantee against war and the preservation of peace. It cannot give a definite assurance against international violence. But it can go a long way toward attaining that ideal, and although war cannot be altogether prevented, the League has the power greatly to diminish the occasions for war.

"The League cannot prevent war by direct action, but may accomplish its purpose in an indirect manner. The means by which this may be done are:

(a) by bringing together the nations at variance in consultation and discussion upon the matters in dispute;

(b) by requiring a period of delay and arbitration or inquiry by the council of the League before the nations concerned resort to the last extremity of war;

(c) by giving publicity to international agreements and discouraging the practice of secret diplomacy.

As stated in the covenant of the League, 'open, just, and honorable relations between nations' is the object aimed at;

(d) by requiring the members of the League to pledge and covenant not to go to war for three months after an award has been made, and not to go to war at all against a member of the League who obeys an

League. There is no obligation on a nation to accept the recommendation. Each government decides for itself whether it will accept the recommendation of the council of the League or not.

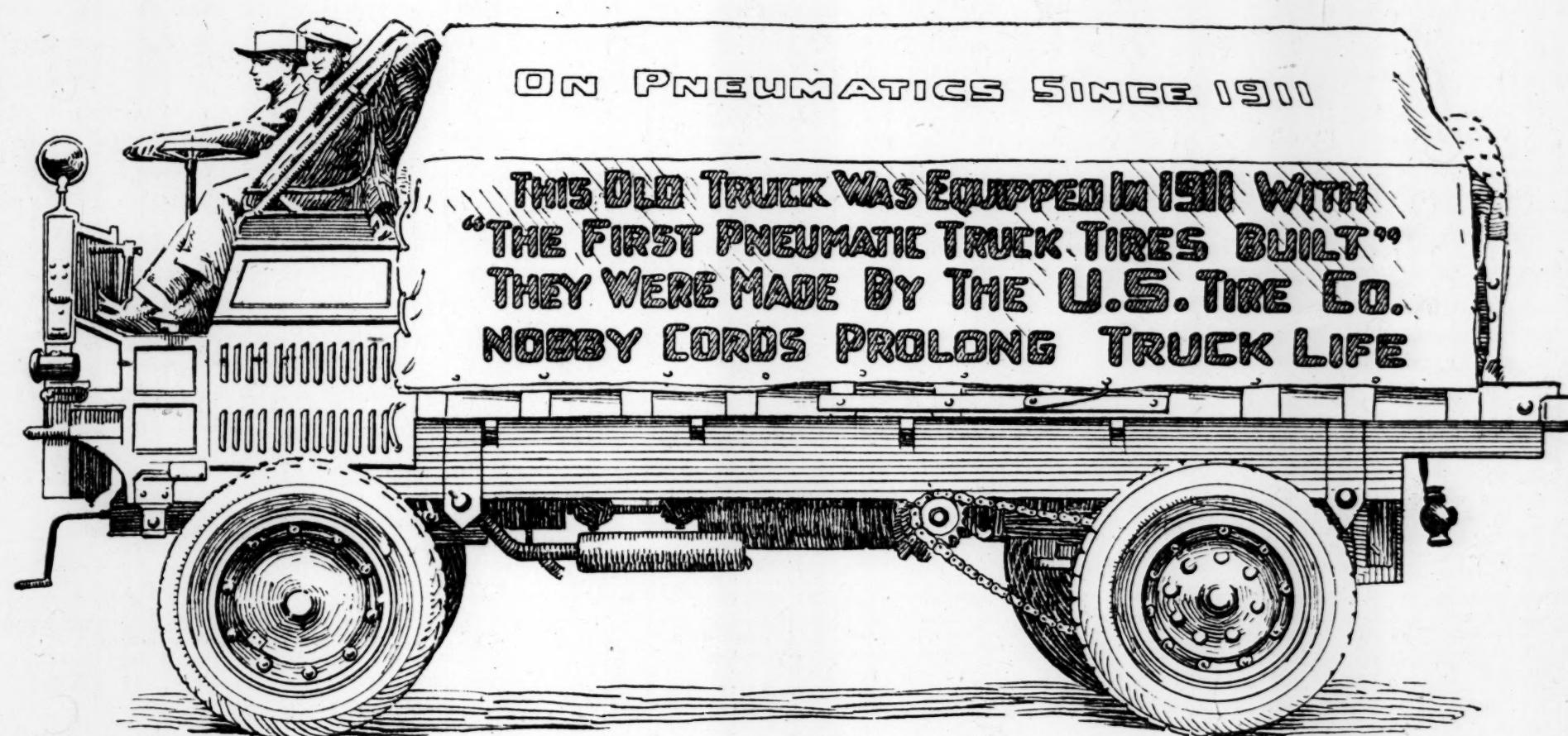
"It is therefore plain that the League cannot compel Australia to go to war in a cause in which we may not wish to fight, and no covenant of the League will be violated by the refusal. Another misconception is that the League can compel a member of the League to disarm, and, therefore, it is feared in some quarters that the League could compel the reduction of the British Navy and thus deprive us of our greatest strength for our own protection. But before the British Navy could be reduced under the provisions of the covenant of the League, it would be necessary for the British Parliament to agree to the reduction and to agree at two separate stages. In the first place, the representative of Great Britain on the council of the League must agree to the reduction; and, secondly, the Government of Great Britain must subsequently and independently agree. Thus it will be seen that Great Britain would be bound by a decision to reduce the strength of the British Navy only if she agreed to it twice—at the council of the League and in the British Parliament.

GRANGES REPUDIATE ALLIANCE WITH UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SPOKANE, Washington—Several granges in the State of Washington have officially repudiated the so-called triple alliance formed a few months ago for political purposes by representatives of labor unions, farm organizations, and railway employees. The latest to renounce the alliance is the Ellensburg (Washington) Grange, No. 209. This organization has been asked by the Tacoma Metal Trades Council to support the striking shipyard workers of that city, and to forward them supplies, which they declined to do. The action of the Ellensburg Grange was unanimous. It is the opinion of individual members that the triple alliance is the outgrowth of the efforts of the radical element in the labor unions to control the votes of the farmers in the interests of conditions which the radicals desire to bring about, such as the complete control of all the industries of this section of the northwest, while they have no program of effort in behalf of the farmers.

The First Pneumatic Truck Tire Built



This was the first truck equipped with Pneumatic Truck Tires—it was in 1911.

The tires were 'Nobbies'—fore-runners of 'Nobby Cords,' the perfect pneumatic truck tires of today.

This Truck Is Now In Boston

After eight years of continuous service on United States Pneumatic Truck Tires it is making a five thousand mile tour to show how 'Nobby Cords' pneumatic truck tires:—

keep the truck on the road
prolong truck life
relieve shock and strain
lessen depreciation
cut repair bills
prevent breakages
increase operating radius
save gasoline and oil consumption

Mr. E. B. Jackson, Purchasing Agent of the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass., states that they have received 19,500 miles service from their Nobby Cords, that the tires appear to be in good condition and will safely carry them through the coming season.



United States Tires are Good Tires



LIMBURGIA'S ANNIVERSARY
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE, Holland—The Netherlands Society "Limburgia" at Brussels has celebrated the tenth anniversary of its existence. Mr. van Vollenhoven, its honorary president, was present at the banquet. Dutch songs were sung and those present gave unmistakable evidence that, although residing in Belgium, they were heart and soul at one with their native country.

FORD HALL AND ITS AUDIENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

"Come on—let's go!"

Rather a clipped little phrase to be shouted at a Sunday night audience, wasn't it? And yet it got 'em—and they—"went."

The shouter was a young man, apparently in the rather indeterminate stage known as "just out of college." He was slim, brisk, and had an amiable grin in his squinty eyes and he was leading the singing at Ford Hall in Boston. His gestures were strenuous and unusual but they did the trick. For there was swing and dash to them, and there was snap to the music they induced from throats that were, in some instances, unwilling.

The young man had served in France with one of the war service organizations. His job had been to get boys to sing, even if they were opposed to the idea. He had battled against their nameless dread of being in a strange land and far away from home. He had battled against the annoyances of cold and rain and mean, creeping things. And he had come out on top. For he had made the boys sing. He had even gone one step further and made them admit that they liked to sing. Now he was making the folks at Ford Hall sing, and they were having a good time at it. When he said "Let's go" they broke in on the song, beat or two ahead or behind time—it didn't matter much to them—and some of them sang very much off key. But the idea and the spirit were there. There was cooperation and good fellowship—which is the keynote of Ford Hall and all that it stands for.

The Audience

And that audience—which is unlike any other audience you ever saw!

While the singing was going on there was the shuffle of feet, the eager scurrying back and forth of ushers, with their brave crimson badges fluttering slightly and their gay smiles of greeting for stranger and friend alike. It was easy to pick the regular attendants for they strode, or hurried, or minced, as the case might be, down the aisles to their accustomed seats. They paid no pew rents but somehow it seemed as if the seats were theirs by inalienable right. A stray reporter or two ambled in and slid into seats at the long deal table in the shadow of the platform, were greeted with a casual wave of the hand by George Coleman, the presiding officer, were given a song-book and adjured, "Come on now—sing" by a passing regular, were somehow, without a single direct word having been spoken, made to feel at home. Which is, in itself, distinctive. The press is not always made to feel at home.

The strenuous young man kept on waving his hands and compelling, by sheer force, his audience to sing. If they didn't know the words, they were told either to get a printed leaf from an usher or to make up the words. But to make a noise. Join in. Above all, not to sit idle or silent. There were such songs as "Smiles," "Old Black Joe," and the like—perfectly homesy, good-fellow tunes with a hint of pathos in them now and then that caused a little woman clad in black to dab furtively at her eyes and to smile mystically.

The Types That Gather

It is doubtful if, in any other meeting, at least in Boston, there would be such diversified types. The keen-eyed business man, with his shell-rimmed glasses and his sharp, critical gaze, balanced the more idealistic and sensitive appearing.

Near by there sat a youth, with the thin, ascetic face of an artist, eyes glittering and somehow smoldering with excitement. Long white hands toyed with a copy of a radical weekly. Later in the evening at the hour of questions the boy, youthfully fiery, argued brilliantly and concisely for a point. And won.

A shining example of the contagion was in a man, slumped far down in his seat, his head resting on the back of his chair, eyes closed, singing as if his entire well-being depended on his making a noise. Probably he never sang before! He was thoroughly in the vein, brim full of the cooperative spirit, despite the harsh squeak in his voice. Sitting next to him, and now and then shooting an apprehensive look in the direction of the spirited one, was an Italian boy, whom I knew for his bootblacking stand in a neighboring office building. He probably hadn't the slightest idea of ever going to a church service, but he had come to Ford Hall because he wanted to learn and to hear the discussion of live, sane issues. And he had heard the boys in the Union discuss the meetings that were held there each Sunday evening. So he decided to come on in.

Sitting decently forward, but in a place where she could in no wise be considered to be making herself conspicuous, was a woman, close to middle age, obviously the New England spinster. Her lips were folded in a thin, critical line, and pinned ornately to the front of her jacket was a prim cluster of white daisies. She sat as if to say, "Well, I'm here to be shown." And later with the questionnaire she asked the most intelligent questions I've ever heard.

These were but a few in the audience but they were indicative of the general make-up.

George Coleman's Talk

After there had been applause over "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," which no one quite knew but which every one revered, George Coleman, quick, virile, genial, started to talk to his friends. His was no stereotyped succession of "notices" but the time, cheery report of progress, and financial need and optimism for the coming season. It sounded a good bit like a father telling the news of his family. There was mention of a lad, one of the old-timers who is soon to return from foreign service. "And

let me tell you a secret. I had a letter from him and in it he told me of his engagement. Just think of it. Now you be sure, you folks, when he comes back, just you give him your rousing congratulations." Do you know of any other gathering of people where that sort of a spirit prevails?

Earl Barnes, who happened to be speaking, put the whole thing rather aptly, it seemed to me. He said, "Ford

sacrificed her personal comfort to such an extent. She seemed a little confused at the question but finally, in an excess of embarrassment and frankness she said, "Because the Ford Hall meetings make me feel good." And there you are. Need much more be said concerning the power of it all?

It's almost criminal to try and put the real meaning of Ford Hall and its relation to the community into one

MUSIC

Philadelphia Notes

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

Jascha Heifetz cast a spell over an audience as large as the Academy of Music could hold, with so many on the

tions, for a smaller number of drums." Mr. Schwar told me, "but though I have written abroad for them, I have been unable to procure them. One, I have heard, exists in manuscript in England, and the other is in Germany." Dr. Damrosch and Dr. Stokowski both intently followed the performance, and those who heard it gained a new idea of the thunders the tympanist holds in leash, and appreciated accordingly his repression.

On the same evening Dr. Damrosch brought the New York Symphony Society to the Academy. Percy Grainger was the soloist, and he wrought superbly in the Grieg's A minor concerto—giving himself with exuberant force and fiery energy to the reading, and making a lyric episode of his cadenza. On the program appeared Debussy's "Berceuse Héroïque," designed to honor King Albert of Belgium. The trouble was, King Albert and his consort rode through our streets the day before, and the people found a discrepancy between that strong, fine, earnest face and the moody vacillation of this nebulous music. In its representation of a dreary foreboding, a melancholy and lachrymose, elegiac meditation on the plight of Belgium, the music was plausible. But that was not the Belgian way, nor was it King Albert's way of giving voice to the feelings of the people and their sovereign. In the stirring challenge, the bold defiance, the heroic assertion of the land that barred the invader's path the music was utterly wanting. Debussy hung the harp on the willows and left it there.

Olga Samaroff was the soloist with the Philadelphia Orchestra, playing Liszt's not over-weighty A major piano concerto.

She can do what she will, and what the composer wills,

with her technique, and her spiritual and digital resiliency is untiring.

It was a spontaneously fresh and vibrant

and thoroughly vital interpretation

that she offered—never too cerebral,

never cloyed with sentimentality, and

always in complete rapport with the

virtuosi of the orchestra, who helped

her with might and main. Mme.

Samaroff again played in the Beethoven

"Choral Fantasy," which in large

measure is a piano concerto, with the

instrument alone at the beginning.

In this work the Philadelphia Orchestra

Chorus made its bow, but it would be

unfair to pronounce decisively on its

achievement, for it is still in the in-

fantile stage of its development. It

had been rehearsing several weeks—

some 300 strong—under the discerning

direction of Stephen Townsend of

Boston. The pitch and the time were

accurate, and a long crescendo was

accomplished with fidelity to Doctor

Stokowski's slender wand, but the im-

pression produced upon the audience

was nothing out of the ordinary. So

young a chorus is not at one bound to

take rank with the Bethlehem Bach

Choir upon the insistence of the over-

zealous chauvinists. The voices—

which had but a few minutes of sing-

ing to do—might have produced a vol-

ume of sound several times as great

without distressful exertion.

The orchestra, marching toward its

endowment million, has obtained about

\$75,000. It intends to secure the re-

mainder in a final week of solicitation

and solicitude.

I was interested in a bit of dialogue

between the gifted Samuel Gardner

and Hugh Walpole as we stood

chatting together. Said the violinist-

composer to the novelist: "When I

was writing my tone poem, 'New Rus-

sia,' I was thinking of the words that

open your book, 'Fortitude'—'Tisn't

life that matters, 'tis the courage you

bring to it." "So then," said Mr.

Walpole, "I may consider that I had a part

in writing your music." "As-

suredly you may," answered Mr. Gardner, heartily.

Walter Damrosch instilled a similar

spirit of buoyant optimism into the

campaign workers for the Philadelphia

Orchestra fund. "Over there in New

York," he laughed, "we have so much

money that anybody can start an or-

chestra—but he may not be able to

keep it going." At the meeting at

which he spoke, Oscar Schwar brought

forward a rarity—in the shape of a

sort of concerto for kettle-drums. The

soloist is tympanist of the Philadelphia

Orchestra. The battery wherewith he

cinctured himself was composed of

three kettle-drums, four snare drums,

a bass drum, and cymbals. A small

group of strings and brass assisted.

The composition was called "Der Tau-

sendenkunst"—"The One-Man Or-

chestra"—and it is by Schreiner.

"There are two other such composi-

purely orchestral number on the pro-

gram was the overture to "Tannhäuser" which brought Richard Wagner back to the repertoire after two years of banishment. The overture was performed with extraordinary brilliancy by the orchestra, but this must be spoken in whispers—the work begins to sound a little faded and out of mode. The soloist of the concert was Joseph Lhevinne, a pianist who has not appeared in our halls for many seasons. He elected to be heard in Tchaikovsky's first concerto, which he played with brilliancy and fire.

The day previous (October 30) the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra gave a concert in Orchestra Hall under the direction of Eugene Ysaye, its scheme of art could have been more brilliant than it was. The organization offered for the first time here the overture to Saint-Saëns' opera "Les Barbares"; but that composition proved to be arid stuff. Nor was the program more happily contrived when Schumann's C major symphony followed the overture, since that work is the least interesting of the German composer's efforts in the form. Mr. Ysaye's musicians were more fortunate in their presentation of the first "L'Arlesienne" suite by Bizet, the performance of which was more technically convincing than the playing of the overture or the symphony had been.

Harold Henry, a local pianist, was given the task of delivering the E flat major concerto by Liszt to Mr. Ysaye's patrons, a task which was met with only moderate efficiency by the performer. The concert closed with a Walloon rhapsody by the conductor's brother, a brilliant and effective work.

Earlier in the week (October 29) Raymond Wilson, a pianist from Syracuse, gave a recital in Ziegfeld Theatre in which he presented a program whose most notable feature was the "Sonata Eroica" by MacDowell.

The outstanding event of the Sunday concert season was the appearance of Fritz Kreisler (November 2), who made so strong an appeal to local music-lovers that the Auditorium was packed from floor to roof. The violinist well deserved the tributes of admiration which were given to him, for there was measureless nobility of room and style in the work which he set forth. He began his performance with some Italian compositions which, comprising the G minor sonata by Tartini and concertos respectively in C major and A minor by Vivaldi and Viotti, are familiar to people who take their pleasures from the literature of the violin. Whether it is justifiable for Mr. Kreisler to transmogrify the harmony of Viotti's concertos so that its atmosphere becomes that of the Caprice Viennois is a matter which will have to be left to the artistic conscience of that virtuoso himself. At least the audience was highly pleased.

In Jamaica there is reckoned to be almost 118,000 acres of land suitable for the cane, which lies within easy reach of the railway, within reach of rivers which could be navigated by barges, or within reach of seaport towns, say from three to eight miles distant. The question which is considered crucial about imperial preference is this: Will it last? Can the capitalist depend upon its being continued long enough to secure him a return? As Sir Francis Watts recently put it, in the sugar-making business the unit of time is three years. Capital would want assurance that it would have imperial preference behind it for at least 10 or 15 years. This is all the more so because sugar machinery is now so costly. It has been reckoned that before the war the erection of a factory would have cost just one-third of the sum that would now have to be expended on it.

SUGAR OUTPUT OF JAMAICA

Large Area Open to Cane Cultivation—Percentage of Extraction—Imperial Preference

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica—The question of how far imperial preference to sugar produced within the British Empire will stimulate the extension of cane cultivation here and the development of new and larger factories, is a topic which has stirred much interest. In Jamaica there is a large area which can be put into cane cultivation. The island is at present exporting between 32,000 and 33,000 tons of sugar, getting about 1½ tons to the acre. It also produces a by-product 18,400 gallons of rum. The latter fact here, as in British Guiana, makes the planter less keen about increasing the percentage of extraction of juice, although it is generally admitted that this is a most important point to secure the increase of the Empire's sugar production. The percentage of extraction stands highest in Hawaii, which succeeds in getting five tons of sugar an acre. In the British West Indies the highest percentage is realized in Antigua—24. Cuba, despite its immense production, is far behind Hawaii in the above matter of extraction, and this despite the fact that the Cuban soil is largely in a virgin condition. In British Guiana, on the contrary, after a century of cultivation, the use of fertilizers is absolutely necessary. During the war the supplies were cut off, and this is one reason why the yield of sugar there has fallen off.

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DEFENSE MADE OF SOVIET RUSSIA

DENIAL OF ALLEGED ATTACKS UPON THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT AND COUNTER CHARGES PREFERRED AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Objections have been made by the Russian Soviet Government Bureau in this city to certain statements made by William Phillips, Assistant United States Secretary of State, in reply to an inquiry by James W. Wadsworth Jr. (R.), Senator from New York, about the Russian policy of the United States Government. In a letter to Senator Wadsworth, L. A. Martens, representative in the United States of the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic, has stated these objections and has undertaken to correct assertions of Mr. Phillips which, it is alleged, are based on misinformation. The letter of Mr. Martens, given below, is published by The Christian Science Monitor in response to a request by S. Nuorteva, secretary of the Soviet bureau:

November 5, 1919.

Honorable James W. Wadsworth Jr., United States Senate, Washington, D. C.—Sir: My attention has been called to the published letter alleged to have been written to you by the Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Phillips, in explanation of the policy of the Government of the United States toward the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. In the published letter Mr. Phillips is represented as saying that "as far as the United States is concerned no blockade of Petrograd exists," but that it is the present policy of the United States "to refuse export licenses for shipments to Russian territory under Bolshevik control and to refuse clearance papers to American vessels seeking to depart for Petrograd." The reasons given for this policy are: (1) that the Russian Soviet Government "has availed itself of every opportunity to initiate in the United States a propaganda aimed to bring about forcible overthrow of the present form of government in the United States," and that gold brought into the United States from Russia through commercial transactions would be used to sustain such propaganda; and (2) that because of the nationalization of the foreign trade in Russia, and because food allegedly is being distributed according to class lines for the purposes of the maintenance of the Bolsheviks in power, trade with Soviet Russia would become a medium of "sustaining the Bolsheviks and their program of political oppression."

It is to be regretted that the Department of State apparently is very much misinformed as to the true situation. First of all, I wish most emphatically to deny the allegation that the Russian Soviet Government is engaged in efforts to overthrow, forcibly or otherwise, the existing form of government in the United States. The Russian Soviet Government has scrupulously refrained from any interference whatsoever with the internal affairs of this country. As the representative of that government in the United States, I myself and my office have strictly observed every rule of propriety in this respect. While the activities of my bureaus have been subject to the closest possible scrutiny by the American authorities, nothing has been disclosed which might be interpreted as "propaganda to overthrow" your government, or other interference in the affairs of the United States.

Charges Against United States

The same cannot be said of the allied governments, including the Government of the United States, in their attitude toward the government which I have the honor to represent. For the past two years the allied and associated governments have been actively engaged in direct and indirect efforts violently to overthrow the present Russian Government. These efforts have taken the form of widely organized propaganda within Russia, many allied governments fomenting plots against my government, distributing funds to elements in Russia plotting against it, materially and morally supporting every group of Russian counter-revolutionary elements in their civil war against Soviet Russia, and actually organizing such groups.

Without a declaration of war against Soviet Russia, and without stating either the reasons for their attacks or terms on which such attacks would cease, the allied and associated governments have been employing armed forces against Soviet Russia, thereby compelling the Russian people to carry on a defensive war, which prevents them from concentrating their efforts on the economic rehabilitation of the country. These governments and their agents also are inciting neighbors of Soviet Russia to attacks, and actively plot against the conclusion of peace with Soviet Russia on the part of such neighbor states who ardently desire an end to the present hostilities.

It is quite conceivable that such unprovoked attacks, coupled with a blockade of Russian ports, which causes untold suffering to the people, have created deep resentment in Soviet Russia against the aggressors—and that this resentment has often taken the form of appeals to the peoples of various countries, urging them to protest against the efforts of their governments to strangle the working people of Russia. At no time, however, has the Russian Soviet Government embarked upon a policy of interference with the internal politics of any allied country and especially in the affairs of the United States. It is an undeniably fact that Soviet Russia's attitude toward the United States, in spite of the implied hostility of the latter toward Soviet Russia, so much at variance with the promises of its good will—has been one of extreme patience and a desire of conciliation.

On various occasions the Russian

Soviet Government has expressed a readiness to offer the United States great economic advantages in preference to all other countries. While hundreds of citizens of Soviet Russia in the United States have been arrested and maltreated, in many instances for no other reason than that they have expressed their sympathy with the efforts of their home government to institute in Russia a system of economic and social freedom, American citizens in Russia have been courteously treated in every respect, even in cases where their active hostility against the Russian Soviet Government was proven beyond doubt.

In only one case, concerning an American citizen, that of one Mr. Kalamatiano, in Moscow, was serious punishment resorted to, and that only because the said person was convicted of participation in plots directly aiming at the assassination of officials of the Russian Government and in a very serious concrete attempt forcibly to overthrow the Government of Soviet Russia. Prisoners taken in the struggles on the northern front in which American troops have participated have been treated exceptionally well, enjoying full liberty in the city of Moscow and being permitted at every feasible opportunity to leave the country without reciprocities. The property of American citizens in Russia who comply with the laws of the country, has not been molested and in every case where some complications have arisen in respect to such property the Soviet Government stands ready to recognize and restore all rights of American citizens.

Ready to Come to Terms

On many occasions the Russian Soviet Government has offered every honorable means of coming to terms with the United States Government, and is still ready to do so. It has repeatedly expressed its willingness to assume the financial obligations of the former Russian Empire toward other countries, and it is ready to enter into such agreements as effectively would safeguard the interests of the United States. It stands to reason that the desire and the necessity of Soviet Russia to maintain economic intercourse with this country in itself would be a sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of such agreements, inasmuch as economic relations again might be severed in case of non-compliance with the agreements.

Mr. Phillips' statement that the establishment of trade relations with Soviet Russia would sustain the Bolsheviks and their policy of political oppression seems to be quite a novel departure in international politics, inasmuch as it undertakes to determine what kind of government the people of Russia may establish.

By making this statement, the State Department is guilty of that very interference in the internal politics of another country of which it accuses the Russian Soviet Republic. It would be quite an analogous case if some country would refuse trade intercourse with the United States because the government of that country did not like the dominant political party in the United States.

Causes of Food Shortage

The implication that food and other materials which may be bought by the Russian Soviet Government would be unfairly distributed among the population in Russia is entirely unfounded. While it is true that at the present time an acute shortage of food exists in Russia, as in all other European countries, partly due to the disorganization caused by the war, but mainly a result of the necessity to employ about 75 per cent of all constructive forces in the defense of the country against unprovoked attacks, and that this food shortage necessitates a strict rationing of food according to the social usefulness of each and every group of the Russian people, it is clear that such measures are the direct outcome of the policy of blockade and intervention, and that as soon as peace is restored with outside countries, the artificial food shortage will disappear and a free distribution of food and other supplies will be established. The alleged policy of "political oppression" on the part of the Russian Soviet Government also is ill suited as a basis for a denial of trade intercourse with Soviet Russia. An impartial investigation would show that the government of Soviet Russia affords an unusual degree of democratic control. Whatever restrictions of civic activities may be in force in Russia are again due to the fact that the country is compelled to conduct a defensive war on many fronts, and is threatened with disorder and plots deliberately fomented from the outside. For its safety's sake it must maintain a degree of martial law, as would be the case in any other country in the world under similar circumstances.

Mr. Phillips' statement that the plan to supply Russia with food through the medium of the so-called Nansen Commission, failed because of unreasonable conditions made by the Soviet Government is entirely misrepresenting the facts. The testimony before the United States Senate Committee by Mr. Bullitt, who was an active party to these negotiations, places the blame for the failure squarely upon the Allies.

Alleged Lack of Information

It is unspeakably tragic that the policy of a great country like that of the United States, having a direct and vital bearing upon the lives of millions of men, women, and children, should be based upon such lack of information and misconception of the actual situation as are displayed in the statement of the State Department. It is also to be regretted that whatever inquiries have been made by official bodies in the United States into the conditions in Russia have been based mostly upon hearsay by highly prejudiced people, and have been just as indicative to a policy damaging all parties concerned.

There is nothing whatsoever in the conditions in Soviet Russia or in the activities of the Russian Government and its representatives abroad which

MUNICIPALIZATION OF MILK PROPOSED

Subject of Resolution in New York Board of Aldermen—Strike of Consumers, Three Days a Week, Has Been Called

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York—Municipalization of all parts of the milk business except production is the object of a Socialist resolution which the Board of Aldermen has voted should be reported out from committee and acted

upon soon. It calls for a committee to prepare and report both a plan for such municipalization and the legislation necessary to put it into effect.

Algeron Lee, Socialist, author of the resolution, says the recent increase in milk prices would cost the families of this city \$14,500,000 a year. He says a small group of distributors stood between the 60,000 milk producers and the 1,200,000 consuming families. And he asserts that of the recent increase of 2 cents only one-fifth of a cent goes to the producers. He recalls the report of the commissioner of health a few months ago that one-third of the people were not getting a proper milk supply. Municipalization of the business, he believes, would cut out the \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 annual profit and give an adequate supply to the people at cost.

Protesting against the recent in-

crease, the city parliament of community councils of national defense has voted to operate a consumers' milk strike three days a week, beginning on Monday. Thousands of members excepting those whose families include infants, will be asked to boycott milk, and an effort will be made to spread the movement to non-members. These organizations reject as subterfuges the dealers' excuse of high labor, producer and distribution costs, and the boycott, it is hoped, will so reduce sales that the dealers, will have to reconsider the increase.

HAWAIIAN PINEAPPLE PACK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—It is estimated that the pineapple pack in the Hawaiian Islands for 1919 may fall slightly below 5,000,000 cases.

WOMEN'S CLUBS URGE REFORM IN DRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

GASTONIA, North Carolina—The North Carolina Federation of Women's Clubs recently in convention here, through the president, Mrs. C. C. Hook, of Charlotte, was told of the urgent need for each of the members to concern herself at once in the matter of dress reform. Mrs. Hook told of the efforts to be made through the home economy and social service sections to bring about a change in respect to the prevailing styles in dress. Efforts will also be put forth to raise the standard of popular priced moving picture houses.



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Its Greatest Service

YOU hear that woolens are scarce this season but see plenty of clothes in the show windows.

Do not be confused—the shortage is in *fine* woolens and the demand for good clothing unusually heavy. At best not more than half the orders for Kuppenheimer Suits and Overcoats can be filled.

The House will never lower its standard of quality to increase its output. Its greatest service under all conditions is to sustain the Kuppenheimer reputation for style, all-wool fabric and tailoring.

The House of Kuppenheimer
A National Clothes Service

*The House of
KUPPENHEIMER*

*A National
Clothes Service*

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SEVERE SLUMP IN THE STOCK MARKET

Soaring Money Rates Largely Responsible for the Drastic Decline in Securities Prices—General Motors Weakest

Not since the panic of 1907 has Wall Street witnessed a crash in securities prices such as occurred in yesterday's market. In some respects it exceeded even that spectacular occasion. Stocks slumped all the way from 10 to over 68 points, a range which was exceeded only in the Northern Pacific panic which occurred in the spring of 1901.

The determination of the bankers to put a stop to the wild speculation which has been going on at a terrific pace for some months was mainly responsible for the break. Call money soared to 30 per cent, brokers reporting that it was almost impossible to borrow money at any price. Stocks were thrown overboard with reckless abandon. All groups of securities were affected, but General Motors and other issues which had been most conspicuous in the advance, were most seriously affected by the slump. On top of its net decline of 31% on the day before, General Motors had a further drop of 63% points, representing a loss of considerably more than 100 points from its recent high price.

Other big losses were recorded by American Woolen 7%, Atlantic Gulf 30%, Baldwin 11%, Mexican Petroleum 35%, Chandler 17%, Texas Company 11%, Pierce-Arrow 15%, Studebaker 13.

Total sales aggregated 2,704,700, a record for this year.

In the Boston market, United Fruit was conspicuous by a fractional rise, other stocks recording declines from fractions to 7% points.

BIRMINGHAM STEEL MILLS ARE ALL BUSY

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—It was estimated on November 1 that probably 75,000 tons of iron for 1920 delivery had been sold by Alabama furnaces, on a basis of \$29 with full silicon differentials charged in practically every instance.

One reason for the strength of the iron market is the conservatism of the makers. They do not wish the 1920 price to go above \$30. They have continued to charge \$28 for 1919 delivery when they could get more than that.

The reports from the steel mills are alike. They are all busy. The Gulf States Steel could operate at a maximum in all departments if the labor could be secured. As it is, the nail and wire departments in the mill of the American Steel & Wire Company are on double turn.

VANADIUM CONCERN CONDUCTS TESTS

NEW YORK, New York—J. L. Replogle, president of the Vanadium Corporation of America, recently returned from Pittsburgh, where he witnessed the initial operations of the company's new electric furnace for recovering vanadium from vanadium slag. The new electric furnace will make it possible to extract at least 92 per cent of the vanadium content of the ore.

It is estimated that the operation of the electric furnace on the slag alone will yield the Vanadium Corporation not less than \$3,000,000 a year, or nearly \$11 a share on 280,000 shares of stock, for the next three years in addition to its large earnings from the regular operations on imported ore.

GERMAN INDUSTRY

NEW YORK, New York—A consular report says that German manufacturers of agricultural machinery have recently been receiving large orders from neutral countries. Exports of machinery to Poland have become extensive. The factories, however, are unable to fill more than about 50 per cent of the orders on account of diminished productivity. As a shortage of coal and raw materials and an uncertain labor condition may be expected to continue for some time, factories are not concluding very many contracts for delivery within a specified period.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bid Asked
Anglo-American Oil 32 33
Cable Signal com 90 95
Chas. Oil 378 383
Pierce Oil 710 720
S O of Cal 377 387
S O of Ind 760 770
S O of N J 715 720
S O of N Y 436 440
Vacuum Oil 442 447

CANADIAN STOCK MARKET

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The collapse of the New York stock market yesterday was reflected in the dealings on the local exchange, declines ranging from five to ten points in speculative issues. The market closed firm, however. Paper stocks suffered most. Abitibi lost five points, making a loss of 30 in three days. Laurentide dropped 7 points, and Wayagamack 9 points. Steel stocks were not affected to any large degree but selling was brisk.

NEW YORK'S EXPENDITURES

NEW YORK, New York—Calling attention to a 300 per cent increase in the cost of state government during the last decade, compared with a 94 per cent gain in revenue receipts, State Controller Travis declared that, unless stringent efforts were taken at once to check this alarming growth—more rapid than population and possibly wealth and income—it would result in not only a serious handicap, but a positive menace to business.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Yesterday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	131	132	129	134
Am Can	574	574	54	54
Am Car & Fdy	134	135	131	132
Am Inter Corp	118	120	112	115
Am Locom	98	98	94	94
Am Smelters	68	72	68	68
Am Sugar	131	137	133	134
Am Tel & Tel	99	100	94	99
Am Woolen	674	674	61	62
Amcando	654	654	64	64
Atchison	89	90	86	87
Att G & W L	170	171	157	160
B & O	38	39	38	38
Beth Steel	121	121	106	108
Beth Steel B	99	100	93	94
Beth Steel C	178	148	146	146
Beth Steel D	100	100	95	95
Chandler	125	126	107	107
Ch M & St P	42	42	41	40
Chino	40	40	39	39
Corn Products	88	88	82	84
Crucible Steel	221	225	210	210
Cuba Cane	42	43	39	39
Cuba Cane pfd	83	83	81	81
Cuba Cane pfd B	100	100	120	100
Pink Rubber	44	44	39	39
Gen Electric	168	178	165	165
Gen Motors	345	345	348	340
Goodrich	81	82	78	78
Inspiration	57	57	55	56
Int Paper	71	72	66	67
Kennecott	32	32	31	31
Mac. Motor	46	46	40	40
Marine pfd	100	100	100	100
Max. Pet	105	106	102	103
Midvale	51	52	50	50
Mo Pacific	28	28	27	27
N Y Central	72	72	71	71
N Y N H & H	32	33	30	30
No Pacific	85	85	84	84
No Am Pet	118	118	104	107
Pierce-Arrow	42	42	42	42
Reading	80	80	76	78
Rep I & Steel	112	114	107	104
Rep Dutch of N Y	100	100	92	94
Rem Type	89	89	81	83
Sinclair	55	55	50	51
So Pacific	107	108	103	104
Studebaker	127	127	111	115
Texas & Pacific	50	50	48	48
Union Pacific	102	102	100	100
Utah Copper	97	98	79	79
U S Rubber	123	126	116	117
U S Smelting	75	75	72	72
U S Steel	105	106	103	103
Willys-Overland	55	55	52	53
Worthington	31	31	30	30

LIBERTY BONDS

(Yesterday's Closing Prices)

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	100.22	100.22	100.22	100.22
Lib 1st 4s	94.90	94.90	94.90	94.90
Lib 2d 4s	92.76	92.76	92.76	92.76
Lib 1st 4s	94.90	94.90	94.90	94.90
Lib 4 1/2s	92.88	92.88	92.86	92.86
Lib 3d 4 1/2s	94.68	94.68	94.60	94.60
Lib 4th 4 1/2s	92.92	92.92	92.87	92.88
Vict 1 1/2s	99.34	99.34	99.34	99.34

FOREIGN BONDS

(Open High Low Last)

Anglo-French 5% 97 97 97 97

City of Paris 6s 96 96 95 95

King 5% 1921 97 97 97 97

King 5% 1927 92 92 92 92

King 5% 1922 97 97 98 97

King 5% 1929 96 96 96 96

BOSTON STOCKS

(Yesterday's Closing Prices)

	Adv	Dec
Am Tel	99	98
A Ch com	**	23
Am Wool com	12	10
Am Zinc	20	19
Am Zinc pfd	57	57
Arizona Com	14	14
Booth Fish	16	1
Boston Elev	65	14
Boston & Me	35	1
Butte & Sup	24	1
Cal & Ariz	69	22
Cal & Hecla	400	35
Copper Range	45	15
Davidson	40	10
East Butte	12	14
East Mass	15	14
Farlbank	57	57
Granby	62	14
Gorton-Pew	29	14
Gray & Davis	50	2
Greene-Can	40	15
I Creek com	45	2
Iron Royale	35	15
Lake Copper	54	14
Mass Gas	70	12
May-Old Colony	25	14
Miami	25	14
Mohawk	62	3
Mullins Body	48	3
N Y N H & H	32	3
North Butte	16	3
Old Dominion	40	1
Paragon & Bing	54	1
Pond Creek	43	6
Root & Van Der	32	3
Stewart	194	4
Swift & Co	135	14
United Fruit	188	2
United Shoe	40	12
U S Smelting	72	12

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks—

Bid	Asked
Acta Explos	9 9 1/2
Ballard Packers	30 39
Baldwin & Mont	74 76
Caledonia	38 39
Can. Copper	

DEVELOPMENT OF TRADE IN CHINA

New Cotton-Spinning Mills Ordered and Industry Expected to Show Large Growth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—An interesting report has been sent to the Canadian Government by J. W. Ross, trade commissioner for China. He has been on leave from his post for several months, and writing from Shanghai under date of October 1, he remarks on the greatly increased commercial activity observable on all hands. American commercial travelers, he states, have invaded the country during the last six months and many large orders have been secured. It is estimated that 2000 of these travelers have visited the eastern markets this year, and he notes that Canadian manufacturers have not followed suit to any great extent. He adds, however, that greater interest is being shown by Canadians in China recently than has been the case in the past and some leading Canadian men in public life have been investigating trade and other conditions both in China and Japan.

Speaking of the visit of Canadians, he says that it is regrettable that they do not seem to go there with the object of selling Canadian goods, but of buying Chinese products, for which there was a great demand in western Canada during the closing months of the war. However, two representatives of some Canadian steel interests, it is noted, secured very fair orders.

Speaking of the industrial activity which is being awakened in China, Mr. Ross gives as an evidence of this the establishment of cotton mills in different parts of China. In this respect he remarks, "The cotton industry is one that is peculiarly adapted to this country; the Chinese are by nature skilled in the production of silk and cotton textiles, much of which, although beautifully fine, has for ages been produced entirely by hand and under most primitive conditions."

Large Cotton Production

China is said to be the third greatest cotton-producing country in the world, taking third place after the United States and India. Cotton is cultivated in all the central and western provinces of the country, the crop being estimated to be from 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 bales. After satisfying the demands of the different mills already in operation in 1918, the export of raw cotton to other countries—chiefly Japan—amounted to piculs 1,292,094, or short tons 86,139, valued over \$38,000,000 Canadian currency.

With the raw material available to this extent, and with an abundance of labor particularly adapted to the industry, cotton spinning should make great progress in this country; and with a little government assistance in the way of helping to introduce new seed and other experimental work, and the removal of the present most pernicious internal transit dues both on the raw cotton and the finished product, China should be within measurable distance of rendering itself independent of foreign sources for its cotton requirements, excepting perhaps in the higher counts and the finer and fancy styles of piece-goods.

Shipbuilding Active

Orders have been given to British and American manufacturers for 20 new cotton mills, being approximately 400,000 spindles, which will give China when the order is completed nearly 2,000,000 spindles. There is also great activity being shown in shipbuilding, structural steel work and concrete construction, while in building operations there is much new work under way. It is also noted that Chinese local money has never had the purchasing value that it has today.

Direct financial relations have been opened up between a Canadian banking institution and China through the medium of the Park-Union Overseas Banking Corporation, which is a joint subsidiary of the Union Bank of Canada and the National Park Bank of New York.

CANADIAN SOLDIERS' CLAIMS IN OTTAWA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The decks of the House of Commons having been cleared of the Grand Trunk Railway Bill, which had occupied its attention for over two weeks, the House proceeded to tackle another measure which is likely to be provocative of much discussion and criticism. This is the bill dealing with the civil re-establishment of the Canadian soldiers, which a special committee of the House has been considering for several weeks past. The debate in the House is largely concerning itself with the report of the Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, who was chairman of this special committee.

In carefully chosen words he announced that if the governmental policy on the question did not meet with the approval of the majority of the House some other administration would have to be found to carry on the government of the country. In declaring that there would be no further general gratuities to soldiers, Mr. Calder said: "If Parliament decides that there will be, then some other administration will have to carry on. The government must take the responsibility for the acceptance or rejection of that proposal. If it is rejected then there is only one thing for it to do. If Parliament differs, then the government must make way for another government which will do its behests. I do not wish that this should be interpreted as in the nature of a threat; it is a statement of fact."

Mr. Calder spent several hours in going into a detailed account of the committee's labors and the reasons for

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

How Little Sanco Saw
Rome

"Sanco, laddie, the sun is beginning to lower; get off down the hillside for some bread, while I cook the bit of supper." The little brown fellow had been lying in the shade of the hut, poring over the only book he had ever seen in his life; but in an instant he was up, at old Soncino's bidding, and off toward the village.

In a short time Sanco was climbing back again, up the scarcely marked path to the hut. He was a most picturesque little fellow with his dark brown skin, shining dark eyes, and thick crop of black tousled hair. Quite on one side of his head he wore his broad-brimmed felt hat with a scarlet ribbon, and the sun now and again would glint on the large gold earrings that he wore. His little white shirt was not much of a covering, but quite sufficient for Italy's summer. It was white as snow, though it had never been washed by anyone other than Soncino, who was also the maker of Sanco's short velvet breeches. Under his arm he carried the loaf which, along with the cooked vegetables, was to form the frugal meal of this odd but happy pair. They ate it from plates on their laps as they sat on the doorstep of the hut, looking out over the valley. Each evening they watched the sun sink behind the mountains on the opposite side, and the gentle clouds descend and wrap the summits for the night. Then they turned indoors, and the work of the day began for Soncino.

His hut consisted of a workshop, with a low circular table and a short bench fixed to the wall, one wooden chair, and a small stool for Sanco. Out of this room led a smaller, containing bed for the old man and a shakedown for the boy.

Sanco did not know how he came to live with Soncino, because the latter would never tell him, not that this troubled the little lad, for he wanted no one else when he had his one much-loved parent. Neither did the latter seek other company.

Soncino made violins. His father had made them, and his grandfather, too. Each instrument required a long time for the making; but, when completed, it possessed a tone that no other violin maker could get—a quality that made the instrument prized in whatever part of the world it might eventually find itself. Just a few persons knew of Soncino's solitary hut on this Italian hillside, and if they wished to possess a "Soncino"—as each of these rare violins was called—they had to visit the tiny workshop and carry away their prize, that is, if they were sufficiently fortunate to gain the old man's favor. Many people waited long years, and would offer to pay large sums of money; but Soncino cared nothing for that, and only parted from them with the thought that, wherever they went, they must make music that would help the world.

The old man never played now. He had taught Sanco, and so, when a new violin had reached completion, he handed it over to him. The evening on which a trial was made was the greatest occasion. Sanco, had no music from which to play—but never seen any. He just longed to make the instrument speak all it could to his master, and so he played with all his soul. He watched the tears roll down the old man's face, and then he slowly changed his tune until Soncino would jump up and laugh and dance about the room. Finally he would run and embrace young Sanco, pulling the violin out of his hands, and hugging it closely to him.

Each summer would bring visitors to the hillside hut, and from other countries besides Italy. Sanco remembered a particular one who chatted freely to Soncino and told him of his work in Rome. He described his studio where he taught the few pupils he would take. He recounted the story of his discovery of Anton Maskoff, the little Russian circus boy, whom he had adopted, and who was to compete for the prize to be awarded the following winter at the Conservatoire, Rome. The contest was open to the whole world, and usually a great many competitors entered. The professor wanted a "Soncino" for his promising pupil. The violin maker became so interested in young Anton that he allowed his visitor to carry away a violin, and the latter made him a promise that he would send him word if the boy was successful.

For some time after the departure of the stranger, Sanco thought his guardian was unusually quiet. Then the next day, he observed a new pair of velvet breeches in the making. A day or two afterward his wonderment increased tenfold, for Soncino took down from a nail on the wall a violin which Sanco had never seen handled before, and about which he had been told some amazing stories. The old man tenderly strung the instrument, handed it to the boy, and told him to play the best he could. No sooner had Sanco drawn the bow across the strings, than he knew he had something the like of which he had never touched before. Soncino had told him his grandfather had made the violin, and how, as he used to play on it, the villagers would climb up the hillside, as near to the hut as they dared to listen to the music he made. Now, he said, Sanco was to inherit the treasure which was never to be sold for money, and Soncino was going to take him to Rome, where he was to compete with the other little boy, of the Italian professor. Naturally, on hearing this, Sanco was speechless. He just stared at his friend, and his shining eyes grew larger and larger till he almost felt they would drop out. The old man came to the rescue, caught up the little fellow into his arms, and then told him his story, how that his grandfather, when he heard the tone of that violin, had said that it must be played before one of the great gatherings of the world, and how he had placed his highest hopes on



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"It is four times as big as the bush!"

Nonsense Verse

There was an Old Man who said:
"Hush!
I perceive a young bird in this bush!"
When they said: "Is it small?"
He replied: "Not at all!
It is four times as big as the bush!"

—From Edward Lear's "Book of Nonsense."

A Rainy Day Drive

When Harold Winn paid his annual summer visit to his grandfather's farm in Sudbury, some 20 miles from his home in Lowell, it was customary for him to drive over with his aunt, before the road and his tail to the water. He proved to have all sorts of accomplishments which are not associated with crocodiles. He could be quick in his movements. He could curl round like a kitten, and coil up like a snake, as he turned from the road and made for the water. He could swing his tail like a fish, only he swung it ten times as quickly. His eyes were like hot cinders. He did not seem to like the lights of the car or the look of the passengers at all.

Crocodiles are not the only wonders of those lakes at night. Sometimes one sees the water ablaze with tiny dancing lights. The lights are not still for a moment, but prance and caper in every direction. Then one of the lights darts forward, fits into the car and drops into one's lap. How one jumps! Surely it will set one's clothes afire! But no, as the wee, blue flame flickers, one sees that it comes from a humble little brown fly, a dull little fly, with no beauty about it save the little blue light, which comes and goes with its tail! The fairy ball is an evening gathering of fireflies! Often the fireflies hold their dance up and down the tall trees, until the road looks like an avenue of giant holiday trees.

The most famous sight of the garden is the Great Banyan Tree. This great tree is equally wonderful whether seen by day or night. In the day it is a shady refuge from the fierce sun, at night it is a dim forest, so mysterious and dark that few persons would care to explore it. From a distance the banyan tree looks like a dense wood, even at close sight it is hard to believe that it is only one tree. It stands on a little island of ground, with a road all round it. It would take a child quite five minutes to run round the tree, and what fine games of hide and seek children have in and out among the aerial roots. Yes, the slender trunks of the many trees are roots, not trunks at all, and there are not many trees, but only one. The manners and customs of the banyan tree are all topsy-turvy. The roots, instead of growing soberly from the ground up into the air, strike off from the branches in the air and grow down into the ground. And here is a secret about this famous tree. It is not just as nature intended banyan trees. The ordinary banyan tree, growing wild in the jungle, is a wonderful tree. It, too, grows aerial roots, but it never grows to the size of the famous banyan tree in the garden. Why? Because in the jungle, half the roots never reach the ground; something happens to them much before they are long enough.

But in the garden there are clever gardeners who watch for each new root; and as soon as it begins to grow long and hang down towards the ground, they slip it into a tall, hollow bamboo, which they plant firmly in the earth beneath. Through this sheltering bamboo, the little root grows long and strong until it is rooted firmly in the ground. Not before it is strong and thick, like a slender tree trunk, is the guarding bamboo removed.

The birds have all gone to bed, but the sky is alive with huge bats, twice as big as crows. Sometimes a snake glides across the road, and sometimes one sees a crocodile, taking the air on a grassy bank, by the side of a lake. Now, crocodiles are not quite the everyday Indian sight that western people are apt to think. I have known a man travel up and down India for years and never see a single crocodile until he got to driving in the garden at night. Then, one night the lights of the car fell upon a shining white something, like a long, white log at the side of the road. As the car drew nearer, it moved. The driver stopped.

fastened in place, but the big drops at once began to drive in so fast on Harold and Abner in front, that the former handed over the reins to the latter and proceeded, without any delay, to get up the big rubber boot. When at last it was up and in place, however, the top and sides fastened by little straps to the roof and posts of the carriage, it was wonderful what a difference in their comfort it made. Not a drop of water now disturbed any of the four, and it was so cozy and cave-like and generally novel inside the carriage that the boys were delighted with the change. They began to joke and laugh and tell stories, and they kept it up in the happiest manner.

"Uncle Thad knew what he was thinking about, after all, didn't he?" exclaimed Albert, and the others, without hesitation, agreed.

"I wonder how the pony likes it?" said Abner at this point, leaning over and looking out of the little glass window in the boot. But he saw no signs of approval or disapproval on the part of the sturdy little animal who was plodding imperturbably along.

Immediately this plan was announced, all three boys became greatly excited, and the prospect for fair weather became their staple topic of conversation. There were several things that they planned to do on the drive over, if only the day should prove a fine one.

They passed through Concord Town and then, as the noon hour approached, they began to think of dinner. When the trip was first spoken of, they had intended to eat this in some green spot by the roadside. But now, of course, that plan had to be given up, and the lunch basket having been fastened in its place, they partook of the good things provided for them, as the rain drummed loudly on the covering of the carriage. Novelty, they found, rendered this feature of the trip, too, not less enjoyable than the way they had originally planned it. There were chicken sandwiches and pickles, and milk in bottles, and cookies, and a big banana for each of them.

"After lunch they started a game in which they made believe they were riding over the plains in one of the old western stagecoaches, with gold dust aboard, and were in danger of being held up, or running into washouts. Abner and Harold were the guard and driver on the box, and Albert and his aunt were the passengers. The few persons they passed each time feigned to look upon with suspicion."

So absorbed were they in this last game that they could hardly believe it when they suddenly found themselves entering the outskirts of Lowell. Not long after that Pony Jack, who at last was beginning to show signs of dejection, turned into Mr. Purvis' yard, and the trip was over.

The boys, as soon as they had received a welcome from Albert's people, at once repaired to a desk to write the promised letter to Uncle Thad. Its contents were much as the latter had expected.

"You were right," it ran, "and we all admit that you were; so you needn't send the note of apology. We could have had your choice, I'll write back at once an apology for having misled you."

At this the boys could not help laughing, and their spirits, in spite of themselves, were considerably lightened. Soon after breakfast, the pony, with a waterproof tarpaulin fastened over his neck and back, was driven around to the side door, and Harold helped his aunt into the back seat. Albert took his place beside the latter, it having been agreed that Abner should sit in front with Harold, who was to drive. The well-filled lunch basket and their baggage were stowed away under the seats and wherever they could get it; and then, after many words of good-by from the farm people, they were off.

The buttoned-on sides that protected Albert and his aunt were already even after that, for a long time, many of them preferred to drink from the water tins on the fence posts.

"And now," said Mother, "with our little bags of nuts for the nuthatches, Tom's feeders filled with grain and crumbs for the juncos and sparrows, and a piece or two of suet which we will tie to some bush for the blue jays and chickadees, the birds this winter will have plenty to eat, even though the snow covers all the bushes and hides the seeds."

How the Jingle Gets Inside

Ted came into the house with several small sleigh bells, strap-fastened, jingling merrily in his hand.

"Just look here, Uncle John, please. I've discovered something about these bells. See, it's the little round metal ball inside that makes the sound; now, how could they put that ball inside after they make the bell? See, the slot where the sound comes out isn't nearly big enough to squeeze the ball through."

Uncle John examined the shiny bell gravely. "That's so, Ted. Perhaps they put the ball inside when it was smaller, and let it grow afterward, you know."

Ted looked at his uncle suspiciously. "No, Uncle John, you are fooling me, aren't you? How could they put the little ball inside, really?"

"It's easy, like everything else, when you know how," said his uncle smilingly. "Instead of putting the ball inside, they simply put the outer shell outside!"

Ted considered for a moment. "Then, why didn't the ball stick to the covering, instead of rattling around loose?" he demanded, still puzzled.

"I see I'll have to tell you everything," was the reply. "Well, then, first of all, the little ball, or striker, is made and is covered with a smooth coating of mud or clay. This is allowed to harden somewhat and then this mud ball is put into a mold the shape of the finished bell. Hot metal is flowed in, nearly to cover the mud-and-metal ball, and the whole thing is allowed to cool. The mold is opened, the bell taken out, the open slot is smoothed off, the bell surface is polished; and, in the handling, the mud that coated the core ball, being now dry and hard, shakes out, leaving a perfect little ball inside which cannot possibly fall out; or do anything but go jingle, jingle, as long as the bell lasts. Easy enough, when you know how, isn't it?"

The Yew Tree and the Mole

"I shelter many families among my roots," said the Yew Tree. "Birds build nests for the young in my branches, and feed upon the scarlet, juicy berries which follow my flowers, but my roots in the soil provide homes for many more creatures. I will tell you today about the moles, who have built a most elaborate home, just close to the bottom of my trunk. They have made a spherical central hall, surrounded by two circular galleries, and from these tunnels run away in all directions. Some of the latter branch and cross each other, and it is at one of the crossing places that the mole has made its nest of leaves and other warm materials."

"A mole is a wonderful miner, always provided with tools and suitably dressed. To bore its tunnels, it scratches away at the earth in front of it with its forefeet and its flexible snout, and then tosses the earth back. The forefeet are unusually strong and broad, and turn outward, so that the soil as it falls does not touch the mole. As the passages are not made deeply below the surface, the loose soil sent up plainly marks them out on the surface of the lawn. The fur of the little creature is wonderfully soft, whichever way you run your hand over it. The hairs do not just lie pointing backward, as is the case with most fur animals, but they lie equally well both ways, so that the mole can comfortably move forward or backward in the tunnel and not catch the soil in its coat. Its eyes are small, as it only rarely comes above ground, just occasionally on fine summer nights. Usually it hunts underground, tunneling its way about and throwing up the mole hills."

"That's strange," said my father, when I had called him to look at them; "they're wrens. I wonder what they're doing here; they hardly ever leave the bottom-lands."

"Probably the creeks are drying," remarked my mother, "and, if that is so, we must make some provision for the birds, so they will have plenty of water."

"I think," continued my mother, "that it would be better if we could put the dishes for the water up off the ground, away from the house, so the birds would not be disturbed."

"How about the fence posts?" asked my father.

"Just the thing," replied my mother, "but what shall we put the water in?"

"My father thought a moment and then hurried off to the barn. In a little while, he was back with a number of empty tin cans which he had cut down until they were only about three inches high. I was curious to see how he would manage to keep them on the posts, but a nail driven through the bottom of each into the post solved the problem."

"Now, my dear," said my father to me, after he had finished, "your work will be to keep these filled with water." And this I did faithfully, bringing the water from the well as many times a day as it was needed. It didn't take the birds long to find it out—one surely must have told the other—for almost before we had them filled, they began coming. Later they came in droves, crowding and pushing about the water tins. If one tin was dry, they would flock to another; and sometimes they would sit in a row waiting their turn, the larger ones crowding and pushing the tinier ones away. There were birds that had never been seen before in that section. A saucy mocking bird used to come regularly, sit on the fence and mimic the notes of the other birds; and a beautiful big yellow-breasted chat would hop about from post to post, acting as if it were scolding everybody, but really just bubbling with joy. Then there would be the tiny warblers that the big birds would force to wait, protesting all the time with their 'cheep, cheep' and flying back to their home in some tree top as soon as they had had their turn. And so it went all the summer until the rains came, and

there's luncheon time, and sleepy nap, and close of school at three, when my best friends, the older boys, may come and play with me.

But oh, the hour I like the best! I play and watch in our front yard, I hang upon the gate.

And, when I spy him down the street, My heart just hums and hums; I love the hour of six o'clock; For then my Daddy comes!

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My Mother Tucks Me in My Bed

My mother tucks me in my bed
And pulls the curtains round my head.
We hear the thundering, starry sea
A-sending gentle dreams to me.

My mother tucks me in my bed.

THE HOME FORUM

Busbecq's Journey to Constantinople

I undertook, when we parted, to give you a full account of my journey to Constantinople, and this promise I now hope to discharge with interest; for I will give you also an account of an expedition to Amasia, which is by far the rarer treat of the two.

To an old friend like yourself I shall write very freely, and I am sure you will enjoy some pleasant passages which befall me on my way; and as to the disagreeables, which are inseparable from a journey so long and so difficult, do not give them a thought, for I assure you that, although they annoyed me at the time, that very annoyance, now they are past and gone, only adds to my pleasure in recalling them.

You will remember that, after my return home from England, where I attended the marriage of King Philip and Queen Mary, in the train of Don Pedro Lasso, whom my most gracious master, Ferdinand, King of the Romans, had deputed to represent him at the wedding, I received from the last-mentioned Sovereign a summons to undertake this journey.

The message reached me at Lille on November 3, and without any delay, except such as was entailed by a detour to Bousbecque for the purpose of bidding adieu to my father and my friends, I hurried through Tournai, and thence to Brussels.

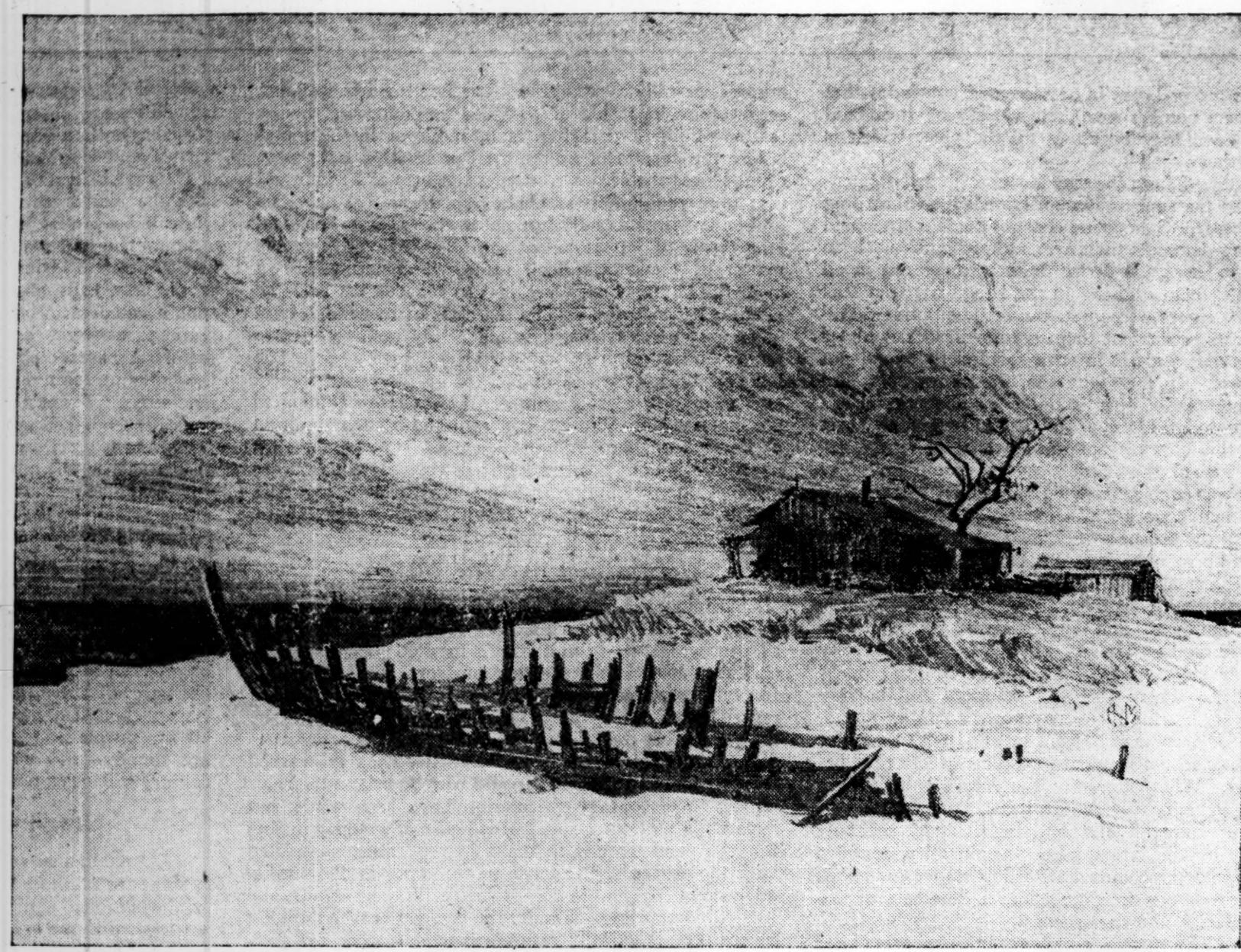
Here I met Don Pedro himself; and he, to use an old proverb, gave the spur to a right willing horse, by showing me a letter he had received from the King, in which he charged him to make me set out as soon as possible. Accordingly, I took post-horses, and came with all speed to Vienna.

On the third day I crossed the river Waag, and pursued my way toward Gran, the first fortress within the Turkish boundary line.

The officer in command at Komorn, John Pax, had given me an escort of sixteen hussars, as the Hungarians call these horsemen, with orders not to leave me until we came in sight of the Turkish outposts.

I was not expecting any addition to my escort, when suddenly, as we came to a spot a little below the level of the rest of the country, I found myself surrounded by a troop of one hundred and fifty horsemen or thereabouts. I had never seen such a sight before, and I was delighted with the gay colors of their shields and spears, their jeweled scimitars, their many-colored plumes, their turbans of the purest white, their robes of purple and dark green, their gallant steeds and superb accoutrements.

The Turks divide their day into four portions, which are longer or shorter according to the season. They have no method of marking time during the night. Our guides, deceived by the brightness of the moon, were wont



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

"Misty Afternoon, Essex, Massachusetts," from the pencil drawing by Anna M. Hathaway

to give the signal for striking camp when the day was yet far distant. Up we jumped in haste, for fear of causing any delay, or being blamed for any misadventure that might ensue. Our baggage was got together, the bed and tents thrown into the wagon, our horses harnessed, and we ourselves stood ready and equipped, waiting for the signal to start. Meantime, our Turks had found out their mistake, and turned into bed for another sleep.

When we had waited some time for them in vain, I would send a message to tell them that we were quite ready, and that the delay rested with them. My messengers brought back word that the Turks had returned to their bed-clothes, and vowed that they had been atrociously deceived by the moon when they gave the signal for starting; it was not yet time to set out, and we had much better all go to sleep again. The consequence was that we had either to unpack everything at the cost of considerable labor, or to spend a good part of the night shivering in the cold. To put a stop to this annoyance, I ordered the Turks not to trouble me again, and promised to be responsible for our being up in good time, if they would tell me the day before when we ought to start, assuring them that "I could manage it, as I had watches that could be trusted; they might continue their slumbers." I added, "relying on me to have the camp roused at the proper time."

Continuing our route, we followed pretty closely the banks of the Hebrus, which was for some time on our right hand, and leaving the Balkans, which ran down to the Black Sea, on our left, we at last crossed the Hebrus by the noble bridge built by Mustapha, and arrived at Adrianople, or, as it is called by the Turks, Endrene. The name of the city was Oresta until Hadrian enlarged it and gave it his own name.

After stopping one day at Adrianople, we set out to finish the last stage of our journey to Constantinople, which is not far distant. As we passed through these districts we were presented with large nosegays of flowers, the narcissus, the hyacinth, and the tulip (as the Turks call this last). We were very much surprised to see them blooming in midwinter, a season which does not suit flowers at all. There is a great abundance of the narcissus and hyacinth in Greece; their fragrance is perfectly wonderful. . . . The tulip has little or no smell; its recommendation is the variety and beauty of the coloring.

The Turks are passionately fond of flowers, and though somewhat parsimonious in other matters, they do not hesitate to give several aspers for choice blossom. I, too, had to pay pretty dearly for these nosegays, although they were nominally presents; for each occasion I had to pull out a few aspers as my acknowledgment of the gift.—From *"The Life and Letters of Busbecq"* (Forster & Daniell).

The Elder Pliny on Painting

The origin of painting is obscure, and hardly falls within the scope of this work. The claim of the Egyptians to have discovered the art six thousand years before it reached Greece is obviously an idle boast, while among the Greeks some say that it was first discovered at Sicyon, others at Corinth. All, however, agree that painting began with the outlining of a man's shadow; this was the first stage, in the second a single color was employed, and after the discovery of more

elaborate methods this style which is still in vogue, received the name of monochrome.

The invention of linear drawing is attributed to Philokles of Egypt, or to Kleantes of Corinth. The first to practice it were Arideikes of Corinth, and Telephanes of Sicyon, who still used no color, though they had begun to give the inner markings, and from this went on to add the names of the personages they painted. The invention of painting with color/made, it is said, from powdered potsherds, is due to Elephantos of Corinth. I shall show presently that this Elephantos is distinct from that namesake of his who, according to Cornelius Nepos, followed Damaratos, the father of Tarquin the Ancient, in his flight from Italy to Corinth to escape the insults of the tyrant, Kypselos, for by that time painting in Italy also had already reached high perfection. To this day we may see in the temples of Ardea paintings older than the city of Rome, which I admire beyond any others, for though unprotected by a roof they remain fresh after all these years.

Care possesses some still more ancient paintings. No one can examine these carefully without confessing that painting reached its full development more rapidly than any other art, since it seems clear that it was not yet in existence in Trojan times. Among the Romans, too, this art was early had in honor, seeing indeed that so distinguished a family as the Fabii drew from it the name of Pictor (Painter); and the first of the name actually painted the Temple of Safety, in the year of Rome 450 (304 B.C.). These paintings lasted until my day. . . . Soon afterward the poet Pacuvius won great renown through his paintings in the Temple of Hercules in the Cattle Market. The mother of Pacuvius was a sister of Ennius, whence it came about that the drama lent a new luster to the art of painting at Rome. Since that time, however, the profession of painter has received no honor at the hands of men of good birth, unless we except in our own time Turpilius, a Roman knight from Venetia, whose excellent pictures are still to be seen at Verona. He painted with his left hand, a peculiarity noted of no artist before him. Titidius Labeo . . . was proud of the little pictures that he painted: he was of pretorian rank and had even been Governor of Narbonensis, yet his art only brought upon him ridicule and even scorn.

The esteem which the Romans gave to painting was greatly increased (so it seems to me) by the action of Manius Valerius Maximus Messala. He first caused his victory over the Carthaginians and Hiero in Sicily to be painted on wood, and exhibited the picture at the side of the Curia Hostilia in the year of Rome 490 (264 B.C.). Following his example Lucius Scipio exhibited in the Capitol a picture representing his Asiatic victory, a step which not unnaturally displeased his brother "the African," whose son had been taken prisoner in the battle. In the same way Lucius Hostilius Mancinus, who had been the first to enter Carthage, incurred the anger of Scipio Aemilianus by exhibiting in the forum pictures of the city of Carthage and the various attempts to storm it, while he himself stood by, telling the story to a crowd of spectators with a gaiety which at the next election won him the consulship. At the games given by Claudius Pulcher, the painting of the scene excited great wonder, the very crowds being deceived by the painted titles and flying down to settle on them.

—From *"The Elder Pliny's Chapters on the History of Art"* (K. J. Blake and E. Sellers' edition).

The Shining Tide

The shining tide stole softly up
Across the wide green splendor.
Creek swelling creek till all in one
The marshes made surrender.

And clear the flood of silver swung
Between the brimming edges,
And now the depths were dark, and
Now the boat slid o'er the sedges.

And here a yellow sand-split foamed
Amid the great sea meadows,
And here the slumberous waters
Gloomed in emerald shadows. . . .

Sometimes we heard a bitter boom,
Sometimes a piping plover,
Sometimes there came the lonesome
Cry
Of white gulls flying over.

Sometimes a sudden fount of light,
A sturgeon splashed, and fleeing
Behind the sheltering thatch we heard
Oars in the rowlocks beating.

But all the rest was silence, save
The rippling in the rushes,
The gentle gale that struck the sail
In fitful swells and gushes.

Silence and summer and the sun,
Waking a wizard legion,
Wove as we went their ancient spells
In this enchanted region.

No spectral care could part the veil
Of mist and sunbeams shredded,
That everywhere behind us closed
The labyrinth we threaded.

—Harriet Prescott Spofford.

An Edward Fitzgerald Letter

Woodbridge, April 4, 1878.

My dear Norton,

I wish you would not impose on yourself to write me a Letter; which you say is "in your head." You have literary work, and a Family to enjoy with you what spare time your Professional Studies leave you. Whereas I have nothing of any sort that I am engaged to do: all alone for months together: taking up such Books as I please; and rather liking to write Letters to my Friends, whom I now only communicate with by such means.

And very few of my oldest Friends, here in England, care to answer me, though I know from no want of regard: but I know that few sensible men, who have their own occupations, care to write Letters unless on some special purpose; and I now rarely get more than one yearly Letter from each. Seeing which, indeed, I now rarely trouble them for more. So pray be at ease in this respect: you have written to me, as I to you, more than has passed between myself and my fifty years old Friends for some years past. I have had two notes from you quite lately: one to tell me that Squire reached you; and another that he was on his way back here. I was in no hurry for him, knowing that, if he got safe into your hands, he would continue there as safe as in my own. I also had your other two Copies of Olympia; one of which I sent to Cowell, who is always too busy to write to me, except about twice a year in his Holydays.

I am quite content to take History as you do, that is, as the Squire-Carlyle presents it to us; not looking the Gift Horse in the Mouth. Also, I am sure you are quite right about the Keats' Letters. I hope I should have revolted from the Book had anything in it detracted from the man: but all seemed to me in his favour, and therefore I did not feel I did wrong in hav-

The Comforter

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS recorded in The Acts of the Apostles that Jesus, on one occasion, after he had risen above all belief in the power of death, said to those assembled with him: "Ye shall receive power, after that the Holy Ghost is come upon you." And so, when "they were all with one accord in one place," on the day of Pentecost, "they were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Thereafter the disciples dispersed on their great mission, inspired as never before to heal the sick, rescue the sinning, and raise the dead. "The day of Pentecost" has ever since been associated with the gift of the Holy Ghost, which in the early days of the Christian Church brought such spiritual illumination to the followers of Christ Jesus.

Right down through history, from that day, earnest men and women who have caught something of the meaning of the teachings of Jesus, have longed and prayed for the coming, in their own experience, of the Holy Ghost. Some of them have received a greater measure of spiritual understanding, but others have seemed to hope and pray in vain. And why? Possibly because, in the first place, they had erroneous views about the Holy Ghost, and in the second, that because of these wrong views they have mistaken the manner of its operation. Even today the subject to many is clothed in mystery. The very term, Holy Ghost, has to them something supernatural and mysterious about it. The majority are quite ignorant of its operation, and may even believe that it "descends" in almost fortuitous and material fashion, although they will predicate that "the gift" can only be bestowed on those who love good.

Now there is nothing mysterious about the descent of the Holy Ghost at all. Writing on page 55 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says: "In the words of St. John: 'He shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you forever.' This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science." And again, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 174-175), Mrs. Eddy writes: "The leave which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, is Divine Science; the Comforter; the Holy Ghost that leadeth into all Truth; the 'still, small voice' that breathes His presence and power, casting out error and healing the sick." Thus, divine Science is the Comforter or Holy Ghost. From this it is apparent that in order to experience the spiritually uplifting power associated with the Comforter the knowledge must be gained; and this knowledge can be obtained from a study of Mrs. Eddy's works.

Before the discovery of Christian Science the relationship existing between God and man was very imperfectly understood. Between God and man there was, in belief, a great gulf fixed. God was supposed by many to dwell in a heaven afar off and separate from His creation; and it was thus only occasionally, and in an inscrutable manner, that men became aware of the presence of God and realized His power. There existed, because of the belief that man is separate from God, an undefined yet formidable barrier between God and humanity, a barrier that seemed at times to be almost, if not altogether, insurmountable and impregnable.

Christian Science comes to do away with all this. No longer is the relationship between God and man mysterious or inscrutable; the seeming barrier has been broken down forever, and man's relationship to God has been established scientifically and on an intelligible basis. Mysticism has had to give place to a rational, spiritual interpretation of being.

What, then, is the starting point? It is the understanding that God is infinite. Christian Science states the truth that there exists one infinite Principle, who is the only cause, presence, and power, and that creation, including individual man, is the expression or divine Principle. In this light there never can be any separation between God and man. Man reflects or expresses God. He is the expressed image of God, or divine Mind; and thus, man is conscious of the attributes of perfect intelligence. Hence man, the spiritual real man, is harmonious, perfect, and eternal. As this is perceived, one recognizes the erroneous nature of material sense, and of mortal man. The material sense of man is a lie about spiritual man; and this false sense is overcome through the spiritual understanding of the real or spiritual reality.

It will now be becoming evident what the Holy Ghost actually is. The Science of Christianity, or Christian Science, as it reveals Truth, as it makes God known as divine Principle, infinite and eternal, and reveals the unity existing between Principle and its idea, man, is the Comforter which "shall teach you all things." Knowledge takes the place of surmise, the so-called supernatural gives place to the perfectly natural, and God is inseparable from His creation. The Holy Ghost "descends," in a measure, on whoever gains some understanding of divine Principle. The more the understanding of the Comforter abides with men, "Our Master said, 'But the Comforter . . . shall teach you all things.' When the Science of Christianity appears, it will lead you into all truth. The Sermon on the Mount is the essence of this Science, and the eternal life, not the death of Jesus, is its outcome." (Science and Health, p. 271.) The great

thing is to start aright by getting a grasp of the nature of divine Principle. Then progress will be certain, if Principle be adhered to. The Sermon on the Mount has its whole significance in the understanding of divine Principle, in the certainty that Principle is good and that matter or evil is a false belief of the human mind. Interpret the Sermon on the Mount from the standpoint of Principle, and it becomes plain. Try to interpret it from the material, human point of view, believing in the reality and power of evil, and its teaching becomes impracticable.

The Comforter, therefore, is in the world today as never before. All around, the material senses seek to tell of confusion and strife, of men contending with their fellowmen about the things that perish. In the midst of the seeming discord the Comforter remains, the Holy Ghost abides, with those whose understanding has been enlightened through divine Science, to encourage them, to point them ever upward, and to reveal to them the coming of the day when good will be recognized as omnipresent and omnipotent, because Principle is good.

The Lady's Gown

I'll gar my gudeman trow

That I'll sell the ladle,

Cause he winna buy to me

A gude riding saddle,

To ride to the kirk, and frae the kirk,

And even thro' the town;

Then stan' about, ye fisher jades,

And gie my gown roun.

I had a bonny brantit cow,

That gae a cann o' milk;

And I hae saul' my brantit cow,

And bought a gown o' silk.

There's three raw' fringes up,

And three raw' down;

Then stan' a little you by,

And gie my gown roun.

Syne I'll gar my gudeman trow

That I haen't taen the flings,

Because he winna buy to me

Sax gowd rings;

Ane on lila finger,

And awa upo' my thum;

Then stan' a little you by,

And gie my gown roun.

—From Buchan's "Ancient Ballads and Songs of the North of Scotland."

Optimist and Conservative

Although a conservative is not necessarily an optimist, I think an optimist is pretty likely to be a conservative.—Henry James.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, NOV. 13, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mr. Clemenceau at Strasbourg

ALTHOUGH Mr. Clemenceau, in the opening words of his recent great speech at Strasbourg, characterized what he was about to say as a "last effort" to enlighten the way, the note of vainglory was the least pronounced of any in a really remarkable utterance. Indeed, from first to last, the Strasbourg speech was a splendid, businesslike review of a notable period in the nation's history, made, not by a man who was taking leave of public affairs, but by one who, eager to go on to fresh achievement, would pause for a moment to summarize what had already been done, to take note of what remained to be done, and to consider the best way of doing it.

It was an eloquent speech, of course, in the truest sense of the word. For although it had its "grand passages," passages which would have brought any gathering in France to its feet, there was a tremendous reason behind each one of them. Georges Clemenceau, in a peculiar sense, stands before the world as a veritable embodiment of the history of modern France. For fifty years he has been one of her most prominent men. When, therefore, he faced the great gathering of his fellow-countrymen at Strasbourg he had a reason, far beyond any purely personal consideration, for introducing himself, not as a candidate, but as a Frenchman, as the "last survivor of the signatories of the Bordeaux protest," as "the son of the great revolution of deliverance which Rouget de Lisle sent reechoing over the Rhine."

Thus, in a few brief sentences, Mr. Clemenceau put his great audience in touch with history, gave them a just perspective, and then, with that quick, almost impatient insight, which always sees the most important thing in the work of the moment, plunged into the great question of the hour, namely, the Peace Treaty.

It is a subject upon which Mr. Clemenceau is certainly entitled to speak, but he used his right with a moderation which was as welcome as it was convincing. There was no attempt to glorify the Treaty. With the experience, which the last nine months must have afforded him, of many doubts and difficulties, of many hopes half realized, or entirely abandoned, Mr. Clemenceau pleaded for the Treaty "the frailty of all human structures." The next moment, however, he was turning the thoughts of his audience away from the Treaty's apparent failures to its very grand and very solid achievements.

It was a task in which one of the greatest orators in all France would peculiarly excel. And as Mr. Clemenceau told the story of the freeing of the world, of the abandonment of the old crime of piracy and conquest, and of the subject peoples, "for centuries oppressed," entering history at last "with head erect," it must have quickly become apparent to his audience that the Treaty was, in spite of all the adverse criticism leveled against it, a very great achievement indeed. Poland born again; Bohemia springing up with new destinies, resuming the course of history; the Southern Slavs organizing into a powerful nation; Denmark with her great wrong at last righted; so Mr. Clemenceau filled in his picture. And then, as the French Premier took leave of this subject, he added this simple apologia: Those who accomplished this work are indeed only fallible. They are very conscious of the weakness of certain parts of the structure so hastily built. But such as it is, it at least opens the gates wider than ever before for the entrance of a fuller justice and a more enduring good will.

Thus far, Mr. Clemenceau had confined himself to a review of the work done. His main task, however, was, as he put it, to enlighten the way; to say something about the task lying ahead which should insure its more perfect accomplishment. In the very forefront of what he had to say, Mr. Clemenceau placed work, and again work. "If I were asked," he had declared at the beginning of his speech, "for a watchword of the new era, upon which France is now entering, I would reply 'work.'" But if work was to be done, then law and order must be preserved, and the maintenance of law and order must be regarded as a first great duty, not only by the government, but by the people. "Today," he said in one of those short, incisive sentences which mean so much, "today, the people has no other sovereign than itself, and no other law than its own law. If the government forgets this, our Constitution abounds in means of compelling it to reenter the path of duty. If, on the other hand, the citizens disregard the supreme interest of the maintenance of the public peace, they will, indeed, suffer the consequences, since disorder cannot be the motive force of life."

Then, after discussing the financial position of the country with all his accustomed ability, seeing in it nothing but hopefulness, if all did their duty, the French Premier came back to his original text, and ended as he had begun with an appeal for work. Something more was required of people than to wish that France might be great, they had need to work for her greatness. "Let us talk less," he said simply and bluntly, "and let us work more. And let all Frenchmen unite for the greatness of France and the good of humanity."

The New Outlook for Motor Boating

WHOEVER, nowadays, living close to some American river or lake, or even to the inlets and bays of the ocean, does not find himself speculating now and then upon the unused possibilities of motor boats? He thinks of the vast amounts of money that have been spent in recent years for river improvement, for deepening channels, for lining the banks with parks or revetment, for developing lakeside resorts and summer colonies, for draining marshes and dredging their main watercourses into condition for floating vessels of some draft, and then he

considers the motor boats in service, and concludes that neither in their number nor their variety of form and adaptability have they begun to fill the place which is now open to them.

As a matter of fact, the war has contributed tremendously toward the sum of human knowledge concerning this sort of craft. Submarine chasing made sterner and more exacting demands than ever motor boats had been called upon to meet. It drove these pygmies out in all weathers, kept them cruising in the rough of open seas even amid the rigors of winter, thrust them among dangerous currents, even sent them across the ocean under their own power, and all in such fashion as would not tolerate failure. In the main, too, the motor boats did not fail. They made good. And here and there, as, out of the hodge-podge of all sorts that answered the first sudden call, this boat or that fell short of some requirement, it furnished the needed object lesson, and new construction was enabled to avoid its peculiar weaknesses.

But such man's work leaves the motor boat, as a type, shame-faced at the prospect of going back to mere holiday service, with no more serious duties than those involved in summer resort activities, a pleasure cruise under the hand of some wealthy patron, or a fair weather excursion. Even the inward and outward trek with the fishermen, and the police beat day by day along the city wharves, now seem trivial. The range of duty opens vastly broader. There will still be races and holiday uses, of course; but the races may now be run off at sea, and the holiday uses may be well satisfied with the older craft belonging to the restricted customs of the time before the war. What offers for the future is an almost limitless opportunity for motor boats as carriers. At sea, between mainland and outlying islands, perhaps; but certainly on the larger lakes and on all waterways that lead up into the country, affording routes for goods or persons from one interior point to another, or between the interior and the seacoast.

There are rivers near populous cities where motor boats, one day, will find a profitable excursion or passenger business; the smaller rivers, for the most part, where parks and residences are more in keeping than coal wharves and factories. And there are other rivers, flowing down to the salt water and a market center, perhaps, past rich farms and gardens that are miles away from a railroad, with produce such as swift motor craft can easily set down at the port city, far below, in time for morning distribution each day. There are wide areas on river or lakeside that are only waiting properly organized motor-boat connection with urban centers to become desirable for farm or residence development, and that should be developed, not so much that some real estate man may become well-to-do as that people of the crowded cities may be pushed out into the air and sunshine of the open country. Opportunities of this nature are everywhere. They involve no great wealth for anyone, as a rule; to take them up will make nobody rich, perhaps, unless it be, in time, the boat builders. But as boats ply more freely on the inland waters of the United States, the effect will be, in the aggregate, the effect produced by adequate tram or omnibus service in a single city. There will be freer circulation. The petty breaks and shortcomings of the existing transportation service will be supplied. And small traffic will have a chance to grow and prosper in ways that are now unknown.

Prohibition Issue in South Africa

ANOTHER forcible proof, if any were needed, of the futility, in the long run, of seeking to meet the evils of the liquor traffic by "regulating" them is afforded in the statement made recently by Mr. Thomas Searle, president of the South African Temperance Alliance, in regard to the liquor traffic in that country. When the Union was formed, in 1910, it was agreed that until the various liquor regulations obtaining in the provinces forming the Union could be consolidated, each province should maintain its own regulations. This condition still obtains, but recently the Government of South Africa has been obliged to take cognizance of two special phases of the liquor evil which of late years have been increasing in prevalence and intensity. One of these is the drunkenness in the so-called wine and brandy districts of the west, and the other the question of drinking amongst the natives employed in the mines in the Transvaal. Two committees were appointed last year to inquire into these questions, and it is in regard to the report of the one which dealt with the native question that Mr. Searle is chiefly concerned.

Nearly a quarter of a million natives are employed in the gold mines of the Transvaal, and the provincial liquor law in regard to them is one of total prohibition. There is no prohibition, however, for white people, and, as a consequence, the illicit trading of liquor amongst the native workers in the mines has reached enormous proportions. So far, indeed, has the evil spread that the Rooth committee, as it was called, reported by a majority of one that, as total prohibition for natives in the Transvaal had broken down, as shown by the large number of convictions for illicit sale, it would be better for the government itself to open canteens "for the sale of European beer and wines of approved alcoholic strength to the native peoples."

Such a report is a truly amazing one, and would be in the last degree regrettable if it were not for the fact that, as Mr. Searle points out, nothing has ever before so consolidated the temperance forces of the country. The Dutch Reformed Church, which for so long has been wavering on the liquor question, on account of the support it derived in one way and another from the trade, has definitely come down on the side of prohibition, has unanimously condemned the Rooth proposal, and has appointed a special committee to inquire into the effects of prohibition in America and elsewhere. Public meetings have been held throughout the length and breadth of the Union, and, everywhere, feeling against the proposal has been strongly aroused.

The fact of the matter is, of course, that to those who understand anything about the South African native such a proposal as that put forward by the Rooth com-

mittee is frankly inexplicable. The South African native seems quite incapable of so-called "moderation" in the matter of liquor drinking, and conditions in the mines before the enactment of the total prohibition laws were often indescribable. Nevertheless, it cannot be gainsaid that total prohibition as applied to the native only has broken down, and badly broken down. Heavy fines and long terms of imprisonment are alike ineffective in the matter of preventing illicit trade. The native with a taste for liquor is quite reckless as regards the price he is willing to pay for it. To the class of men, therefore, engaging in this traffic, it is sufficiently remunerative to render almost any risk, in their view, worth while. The hand of the country is, in fact, being gradually forced, and an ever increasing number of people are coming to see that the only solution is a root-and-branch abolition of liquor from the Union as a whole.

So, if it does not come in one way, it will come in another, for prohibition in South Africa, as everywhere else, is, of course, ultimately inevitable.

A Crash in Wall Street

NOT since the memorable panic of 1907 has there been so much excitement on the New York Stock Exchange as was witnessed in yesterday's market. Prices of securities slumped to the extent of from 10 to 68 points for various active issues. Stocks were thrown overboard regardless of value, and severe losses were sustained by the sellers. It was all primarily due to the soaring rates for call money. Repeatedly have the bankers warned their customers that loans should be reduced, and various efforts to discourage speculation have been made, but apparently without result. Men had made money during the war, and wanted to make more. They speculated with the proceeds, and made more money as the market advanced. They were not satisfied with their profits, and heeded no warning. Finally the bankers reached a point where they practically refused to lend further for speculative account. Rates soared to 30 per cent yesterday, and brokers reported that money was almost impossible to obtain at any price. This rate is the highest that has been known in twelve years. Call money on December 27, 1907, rose to 125 per cent, during what was known as the "rich men's panic." Stocks slumped much as they did yesterday.

Although yesterday's break in the stock market may mean severe losses and possibly financial ruin for some people, it was most desirable that there should be just such a shaking out. The banks were becoming overextended in their loans, and the welfare of general business demanded that there should be a retrenchment. It might have been brought about without so much commotion, and without involving such enormous losses as undoubtedly occurred, had those indulging in the wild stock market speculation cared to listen to the repeated warnings of conservative banking interests. The Federal Reserve Board may come in for a large share of the blame for the liquidation which took place, for it was this institution which, among various banking interests, warned the public to curtail speculation, and it was this institution which will probably be held directly responsible for the almost prohibitive money rates. However, the halt which was so suddenly called in the rampant speculation was perhaps the best thing that could have taken place. It will mean, for one thing, a more orderly market, and again it will place the banking institutions in a much safer position than that in which they found themselves before the slump began.

A Village Saturday Night

ONE who would paint a picture portraying faithfully the scenes of the average American village on an average Saturday night must be careful in the choice and handling of his colors. The imaginative painter, one who seeks to depict scenes and characters with which he is but superficially familiar, may select his pigments in accordance with the belief that he must paint only in drabs and grays, or he may, as unwisely, choose only the gaudy hues, which, in this case, can hardly lend themselves to anything more dignified than a caricature. Likewise, one who would draw a word picture of the scene must, if he would write truthfully, eliminate from his vocabulary, for the time being, superlatives and hyperbole. The farmer boy in his teens, wherever found, whether in the east, west, north, or south, dressed in his best, and "among those present" at an evening party in his own neighborhood, would not be so conspicuous as to attract special attention.

But the youth at the neighborhood party, like the country village on Saturday night, is unmistakably on dress parade. The fact is too obvious even to admit of denial, and no one would be inclined to interpose a denial in behalf of either, no matter what the circumstances. The young farmer, one who knows him may discern with absolute certainty, has begun to see beyond the narrow horizon of the broad valley in which he has been reared. His eye seems brightened, and his ear attuned to catch some barely discernible signal which shall call him out into a larger world, a world of which he has heretofore little more than dreamed. Though he may have labored all through the long day in the fields, and though all the tomorrows which he can clearly envision are to be days of similar toil, he sees nothing drab or gray in the pictured landscape. Its colorings, to him, are perhaps subdued, but they are of the royal purples and the old golds with which he believes those who conquer the world and become the leaders of men bedeck themselves. Yet, despite the brightness, there are no gaudy or discordant colors anywhere. An ambition such as that which the youth now begins to feel does not aspire to the superficial things, the cheap superlatives which allure only to disappoint.

Now one who sees, or seems to see, in the homes which people build for themselves something resembling the occupants, may perhaps perceive in the country village, of a Saturday night, a likeness to the aspiring country youth at the party. All commonplaces have, it would appear, been cast aside. The monotony of a somewhat uneventful week is forgotten while thronged stores,

shops, and streets assume almost a holiday aspect. No formalities are observed or attempted, for they are regarded as entirely superficial and quite superfluous among friends and neighbors. A belated farmer, delayed in delivering his load of grain at mill or warehouse, "visits" with the storekeeper, or the editor of the local paper, while a busy clerk ties up bundles of groceries which a thoughtful housewife has asked him to bring home. A blacksmith and his helper, grimy after a long day at the forge, pass with empty lunch buckets. A team of unsophisticated farm horses, tied to a post across the way, becomes restive at the whistle of the approaching evening train. A barefooted boy, glad to be back again where the lights are shining, drives a docile cow along the village street. From a distance, below the flour mill, there comes the subdued murmur of the water as it breaks and falls over a precipice. At midnight, accentuated by the deeper silence, the murmur will become an incessant roar. On Second Street, which, it seems, is always next to Main Street, in the dimly lighted church, the choir is rehearsing the hymns for tomorrow. The village schoolhouse, dark, deserted, and forbidding enough to some, looms silhouetted by the flickering arc lamp at the corner. Light streams from the unshaded windows of half a hundred homes.

There are no drabs, few cold grays, and no purples or golds at all in this picture, superficially viewed. Yet they are all there, no doubt, concealed by a somewhat clever, though apparently casual, blending. There are always purple and gold where aspiration and ambition are found—and who shall say that the unpretentious country village is not ambitious?

Notes and Comments

A NOTE in a current American newspaper has peculiar interest for all those American citizens who are interested in the national game. Bowdoin College has come into possession of the baseball bat, long in the keeping of the Maine Historical Society, which was used fifty-nine years ago in the first game ever played between that college and an outside team. The old bat, made of spruce, on the very day of the game, is about the size of the bats still in use, and, if the college had won the game, would doubtless have remained ever since in a collegiate atmosphere. But the Sunrise team, made up of boys from the town of Brunswick, defeated the collegians, in that day of long scores, to the tune of 46 to 42, and the bat, inscribed with the names of all the players, went to the winners. Later they gave it to the historical society, which now presents it to the college. But in 1860 no one of the players could have foreseen a time when what is said to be the oldest baseball bat in the country would be an object of national interest.

Now that the Spanish Government has subsidized a steamship line from Corunna and Vigo to New York, there will at last be a direct line following the shortest route between Spain and the United States. Vigo is actually 2883 miles, and Corunna about 3000 miles from New York; and, with ships in transit, trade between northwestern Spain and the United States will be freed of its most serious handicap. Undoubtedly, too, the direct line means that American exporters and manufacturers will send salesmen instead of catalogues to Spain; and Spanish merchants, says an American who has lived for some years in the European country, prefer salesmen to catalogues. But even more, when they have sent an order to America, do they like to receive the goods within a reasonably short time.

THE announcement that the Disposal Board of the British Ministry of Munitions is about to release some 5,500,000 yards of cloth for sale will be welcomed, in these days, when tailors dwell expansively on the shortage of wool. We live in times when stocks of clothing, and of every useful product, should be made available for present service, not laid on a shelf or thrown on a scrap-heap. For the orderly management of a nation's wardrobe cannot differ from that of an individual. And it is best subserved by the utilization of the garments which it already possesses, before it proceeds to accumulate more. This simple and simplifying rule precludes "embarras de richesses," while it offsets artificial standards.

AN INTERESTING census has lately been taken of the trees now standing in Massachusetts that have historic or literary associations. There is, of course, the Washington Elm, in Cambridge, where Washington took command of the American Army at the beginning of the Revolution; but many other impressive old trees are known only locally. Under the Sheffield Elm, in Sheffield, used to be held the town meeting, and near it the first settlers made his camp. Under the Eliot Oak, in South Natick, John Eliot preached to the Indians. Under the Boxford Elm, in East Boxford, the colonists made a treaty with the Indians, and so on through quite a list. Then, too, there are the Ancient Oaks mentioned by Longfellow in "Tales of a Wayside Inn"; the Alcott Elms, near the door of the Alcott house, Concord; and Hawthorne's Grove, in the same town, where Nathaniel Hawthorne loved to walk. In Framingham the largest elm in the State reaches a height of seventy feet. One might add that it is said to be also the largest elm in the United States; and that a like census for each state in the Union would provide material for a remarkable "Who's Who" among the American trees.

"THE oldest living thing in the world today is a tree," said a former assistant state forester of Massachusetts, in speaking about the historic trees of that State, the other day; they are the oldest living witnesses of the history of mankind, often individually associated with it, and it would be well worth while if their position were more generally recognized and respected. Napoleon, apparently, had this feeling when he once altered his plans for a military road in order to preserve an old tree. The trees grow; traditions become attached to them, but it is rather surprising to find, in the American awakening, during the past few decades, to the importance of preserving historic reminders, that little or no attention has been given the historic trees. Here, it seems, is opportunity for a new organization with a desirable object.